

VLR 6/6/7
NRHP 8/16/7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cumberland Court House Historic District
other names/site number VDHR #024-5025

2. Location

street & number Follows Route 60, north and south, from the intersection with Route 600 not for publication N/A
city or town Cumberland vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Cumberland code 049 zip code 24030

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 7/2/07
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>111</u>	<u>081</u>	buildings
<u>005</u>	<u>002</u>	sites
<u>000</u>	<u>009</u>	structures
<u>008</u>	<u>005</u>	objects
<u>124</u>	<u>097</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

See continuation sheet.

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

See continuation sheet.

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Early Republic:Federal
- Mid-19th Century:Greek Revival
- Late Victorian: Queen Anne
- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:Colonial Revival
- Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements:Bungalow/Craftsman
- Modern Movement:Moderne
- Other: Vernacular (I-house)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK; CONCRETE
- roof STONE:slate; METAL; ASPHALT
- walls WOOD:weatherboard, shingle; BRICK
- other WOOD; BRICK; STONE

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce/Trade
Community Planning and Development
Politics/Government

Period of Significance 1777-1957

Significant Dates 1777, 1783, 1818-1821

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder William A. Howard

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property approximately 372 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1	2	3	4

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Debra A. McClane
 organization Architectural Historian, consultant date April 6, 2007
 street & number 4711 Devonshire Road telephone 804/233-3890
 city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23225

=====
Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list of property owners.
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the

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6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling
Secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

Office Building
Professional
Department store
Restaurant
Financial Institution

SOCIAL

Meeting hall

GOVERNMENT

Courthouse
Correctional facility
Government office

EDUCATION

School

RELIGION

Religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Monument/marker

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Agricultural outbuilding

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/
EXTRACTION

Industrial storage

HEALTH CARE

Medical business/office

FUNERARY

Cemetery

CURRENT FUNCTIONS

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling
Secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

Office Building
Professional
Department store
Restaurant
Financial Institution

SOCIAL

Meeting hall

GOVERNMENT

Courthouse
Government office

EDUCATION

School

RELIGION

Religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Monument/marker

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Agricultural outbuilding

FUNERARY

Cemetery

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Cumberland Court House Historic District encompasses most of Cumberland Court House, the county seat of Cumberland County, Virginia. The county is located in the southern Piedmont region of the state and is bounded on the north by the James River and on the south by the Appomattox River. Powhatan County borders the east side of Cumberland County and Buckingham County is on the west side. The court house village lies about 50 miles west of Richmond. The topography of the region consists of gently rolling hills, and the area is well suited for farming. The boundaries of the historic district have been drawn to incorporate resources along Route 60, Fitzgerald Road (original Route 60 corridor), and Stoney Point Road.

Cumberland County was formed in 1749 when it was split off from Goochland County. Although a small settlement existed in the area during the first half of the eighteenth century, Cumberland Court House was not formerly established until 1777, when Powhatan County was formed from the eastern part of the county. No buildings from the early eighteenth century survive within the historic district, but one resource--the Peter Foster house--remains from the last quarter of the eighteenth century, which is contemporaneous with the establishment of the village as the county seat. The village is in the approximate geographic center of the county and has been an important center of activity throughout the county's history. Cumberland Court House village is an unincorporated area, holding no official local government status, and is only generally defined as the developed area around the county governmental center. This community presently has a population of approximately 300.²

The district, which is generally linear in form, encompasses approximately 372 acres. It includes the governmental core of the village and the residential, commercial, educational, and religious resources that have grown up around the courthouse in the last 230 years. The district contains 83 properties with 128 contributing resources. The contributing resources consist of 115 contributing buildings, 5 contributing sites (mostly cemeteries), 8 structures (wells, walls), and 1 historical monument. The 93 noncontributing resources within the district consist of 66 non-contributing buildings (most of which are not yet 50 years of age), 25 structures (pools and carports often associated with historic dwellings), and 5 historical markers/monuments. Typical of many of Virginia's courthouse villages, Cumberland Court House is located within a distinctly rural area. Properties located on the northeast and southwest edges of the district provide a transition between these two settings from the open rural areas into the more densely populated village area. Development has always concentrated along the major transportation corridor of Route 60 and the court house resources line both sides of this route, which travels northeast to southwest through the historic district.

The buildings in the district reflect a variety of uses as well as a variety of architectural styles (Federal, Early Republic, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Vernacular). These architectural resources reflect the slow growth and development of the village from its inception as the county seat in 1777 through the mid-twentieth century. These resources help to illustrate the history of Cumberland and the different endeavors that have taken place in the village. The story of Cumberland's governmental, commercial, residential, industrial, educational, social, and religious life can be told through the resources located within the district.

The most dramatic change in the layout of the village occurred in the late 1950s when the Route 60 corridor was altered from its former route, which has since become Fitzgerald Road, to its present, straightened route. This rerouting resulted in the demolition of the old Flippens' Store. In addition, dwellings that had faced onto the old Route 60 now face onto Fitzgerald Road with their backs to the new Route 60 corridor.

The courthouse is located at the center of the historic district. Set on the northwest side of Route 60, the courthouse was completed along with the adjacent clerk's office between 1818 and 1821.³ Around 1823 the county jail was completed. The

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courthouse, clerk's office, old jail, well, and Confederate monument are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (024-0005) as the Cumberland Courthouse Historic District. In 1965, the Administrative Building was constructed on the northeast end of the courthouse square.⁴ Several of the resources in the district, such as the courthouse, reflect Cumberland's life as an active village of the early nineteenth century; however, most of the resources in the historic district reflect the intense development that occurred in the village in the early and mid-twentieth century. Several fires have robbed Cumberland of its early buildings including Effingham Tavern, which operated from the late eighteenth century through the 1930s. By the mid-twentieth century residences were built along Route 60 throughout the village area and commercial enterprises were constructed, as well, effectively completing the village grid. This development was stimulated by the increase in automobile transportation along Route 60. Religious institutions have been part of Cumberland's life since the early nineteenth century and in the twentieth century several churches located in the village as a convenient and easily accessible location for parishioners. Educational facilities also became part of the village's life in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. These resources and uses continue to enliven the everyday life of Cumberland Court House. Although some of the village's early resources are lost, the concentration of historic resources within the district continues to reflect the historical development of the court house village from a small hamlet that came alive only on court days to a vibrant community that continues to thrive into the twenty-first century.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Cumberland County was established in 1749 from lands formerly within Goochland County. In 1750, the first county courthouse was built at Deep Creek Bridge (now in Powhatan County). By 1777, however, Powhatan County was formed from the eastern half of Cumberland County and a new courthouse site had to be chosen. The General Assembly's act dividing Powhatan and Cumberland counties also ordered that a town to be named "Effingham" be laid out around the courthouse, which was to be located as near the center of the county as possible. This act was later repealed and the General Assembly gave the local justices the discretion to place the courthouse where they would. The county court decided upon "an old field" at the plantation of Maurice Langhorne as the new county seat. Located near the geographical center of the county along a major transportation route, the new site was to include a courthouse, prison, and stocks.⁵

The new courthouse town was situated to either side of the Buckingham Road (Route 60) near three springs. The General Assembly-mandated name of Effingham, chosen in honor of Lord Howard, Baron of Effingham, did not gain favor among county residents who reverted to the common practice of calling their county seat "Cumberland Court House." The village, like the county itself, derived its name from William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, who was the third son of George II.⁶ The county's second courthouse is believed to have been built east of the site of the present courthouse.⁷ In 1783 the second, frame courthouse burned. On April 28, 1783, the court met at the ruins of the courthouse and decided to meet at the home of John Mann, presumably within the village, where it continued to meet through the summer and into the fall. On September 22, 1783, the court "adjourned to the barn of Maurice Langhorne, gentleman of this county, there to be held til the further order of the court." A review of the court order books for the next year does not provide information concerning the rebuilding efforts of the courthouse or the determination that the court would meet elsewhere. It is assumed that the courthouse was rebuilt as a frame structure near or at the site of the courthouse that burned and that it was used until the brick courthouse was constructed in 1821.⁸

Despite the hardships caused by the ongoing American Revolution, the county determined to build a new courthouse. Maurice Langhorne, who was a member of the Cumberland County Court, also obtained the contract to build the new courthouse, the log prison, and the new stocks and pillory. The courthouse, which was erected on the northwest side of the roadway adjacent

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to a spring, was completed in 1778. The court had directed that the courthouse be the same dimensions and of the same materials as the courthouse located at Deep Creek Bridge.⁹

On April 23, 1782, the Marquis de Chastellux, one of three majors who accompanied General Rochambeau as part of the French Expeditionary Forces participating in the American Revolution, traveled through Cumberland Court House. Between campaigns, Chastellux made journeys throughout the colonies, keeping a journal of his observations as he went. After the British surrender at Yorktown (1781), at which Chastellux was present, he remained in Virginia until the summer of 1782. He had the good fortune to arrive in Cumberland on Court Day and found Effingham Tavern “full of people.” Chastellux described the village as situated in a little plain a mile in diameter with “seven or eight houses inhabited by gentlemen of prosperity,” in addition to the courthouse and the tavern. He also stepped into the courthouse during the proceedings of the Court of Claims and described the judges as sitting on an elevated tribunal, a typical courthouse arrangement that survived into the mid-nineteenth century.¹⁰

The tavern, which was built prior to the establishment of the county seat, was an important public gathering spot and remained a local landmark until it burned in 1932. The building was a large, two-story frame structure covered by a side-facing gable roof with a centrally located double-height projecting gable portico that was supported by four Tuscan columns. The roof of the two-level porch that ran across the front of the tavern was supported by square columns and the second level gallery featured a Chippendale-style balustrade.¹¹

A resource that does survive from the late eighteenth century is the Peter Foster house (24-5025-0055), located behind the current courthouse at 16 Courthouse Circle. This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling was owned by the Foster family, who sold the property to the county for the current courthouse site.¹² The building retains its hall-parlor floor plan and much of its interior woodwork, as well. An enclosed stair leads to the loft space. Thornton and Fanny Foster, brother and sister, owned the dwelling into the twentieth century. At present, the building serves as a law office. The building is typical of late-eighteenth century dwellings with its steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard siding, brick exterior end chimneys and foundation, and hall-parlor plan. A handful of late-eighteenth century frame houses remain in the county. Like the others, one-story additions have been built to the side and rear of the Foster House, reflecting the expanding needs of the families that lived there.¹³

In 1817, the county commissioners contracted with William A. Howard to construct a brick courthouse to replace the late-eighteenth-century, frame courthouse. The new courthouse was built near the site of the 1778 courthouse on land owned by Peter B. Foster. The contract between the county and builder contains specific language on the desired architectural character of the new building, which Howard was able to complete by 1821. Later, he would also build the classically inspired courthouses for Lunenburg County (055-0014) and for Mecklenburg County (173-0006). At Cumberland, Howard’s contract with the county specifically stated that the courthouse design would consist of: “...the exterior front of [the] building to be after the Tuscan order according to Palladio...the door and window frames after the Ionic order with Ionic cap to the front door.” It is likely that Howard had submitted sketches or a description of his proposed design to the county commissioners and that they repeated his architectural specifics in the contract.¹⁴

With regard to town planning, it is interesting to note that the 1778 courthouse did not face Effingham Tavern, but when a new courthouse was constructed in 1818, it was placed opposite the tavern facing portico to portico creating a distinctive town center spatial relationship. As one historian has noted, “here for several days of the month [i.e., on court days] one could

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conduct and experience business, pleasure and entertainment.”¹⁵ This arrangement of buildings was no doubt intentional and was an attempt to create a core to the small village.

The courthouse and its associated square are the central organizing features of the historic district (24-5025-0052). The courthouse is a one-story, temple-form building with a Tuscan-order portico on the long side (facing Route 60). The portico carries a full entablature and a molded cornice that surrounds the entire building. The courthouse is located at the southwest end of the square, which is surrounded by a low brick wall. A wooden fence surrounded the square as late as 1910. Historical photographs indicate that a brick wall replaced the fence by 1936. The Cumberland Courthouse square also contains the historic clerk’s office, which also is believed to have been designed by Howard and reflects many of the same architectural elements as seen on the courthouse. The old jail, built about 1823, is located west of the courthouse across present-day Foster Road. While lying outside of the courthouse wall, the jail is considered part of the overall governmental complex at the heart of the village. Other contributing resources within the courthouse square include the Confederate monument, and the public well. Modern resources include the Administration Building, a Civil Rights in Education historical marker, and a marker to Cumberland citizens who have served in all wars.

In 1969, the Cumberland County Courthouse was one of the earliest courthouses to be placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. After the courthouse’s exterior paint was removed by sandblasting, officials determined that the damage was significant enough to remove the building from the registers. The courthouse had been listed under Criterion C for its architectural significance and the sandblasting was considered to be detrimental to the integrity of the original materials. In the 1990s, the historical significance of the courthouse prompted officials to list it again on the registers under Criterion A for its symbolic importance and for its association with legal and governmental events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Cumberland County’s history for over two hundred years.¹⁶ Despite the sandblasting that occurred over 30 years ago, the Cumberland Courthouse retains its historical appearance and the overall form of the exterior of the building remains intact. It is a well-executed example of the temple-form courthouse and reflects the tenets of Jeffersonian Classicism. The well-proportioned Doric portico and well balanced façade display the competence of master builder William A. Howard.

Two dwellings in the district also date from the early part of the nineteenth century. The dwellings, known as Burleigh Hall (24-5025-0001) and Woodlawn (24-5025-0083), are located at the edges of the historic district and within the unincorporated limits of the court house village. Both houses continue to be associated with large-acreage parcels and to be operated as small farms. Both properties provide a transition between the small parcels associated with residences in the court house village and the larger rural parcels outside of the village.

Burleigh Hall, located at 1614 Anderson Highway, dates from about 1810. It is a two-story, three-bay-wide, brick Federal style dwelling that is covered by a slate-clad gable roof. The centrally located entrance features double-leaf doors with sidelights and a multi-light transom. The three-bay front porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by slender columns set on a foundation of brick piers. The house features fine brickwork laid in a Flemish bond pattern with some penciling noted in the joints. The two exterior end brick chimneys are laid in a three-course American bond brick pattern. The center-passage, single-pile plan holds a partly enclosed stair located on the south wall of the center passage. The house was formerly T-shaped in plan with a rear gable ell that held a large living and dining space with a second story porch on the west side. A fire in the early 1900s destroyed that part of the house. Three gable wall dormers were later added to both the front and rear elevations of the house. Associated with the historic dwelling are a tenant dwelling, a large hay barn, and two small frame outbuildings all dating to the early twentieth century. Although the dwelling is vacant, Burleigh Hall is still an active beef cattle farm and it

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anchors the southwestern edge of the historic district. Burleigh Hall is also notable as one of the few historic brick dwellings located in the court house village.

Woodlawn, 1354 Anderson Highway, was constructed in several building phases, the earliest of which may date to about 1800. Begun as a side-passage-plan dwelling set on a Flemish bond brick foundation, the two-story frame dwelling was modified to reflect a center-passage plan, similar to a late-nineteenth-century I-house. The dwelling is clad with weatherboards. At present, the house is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. Interior chimneys are located on either end and a one-story gable ell was constructed at the rear of the dwelling in the late nineteenth century. The former detached kitchen has been converted for use as a guest house. A small cemetery, with burials marked with fieldstone, also is associated with Woodlawn. Like Burleigh Hall, Woodlawn provides the same sort of transition between the village and outlying rural areas.

These active farmsteads located along the periphery of the court house district evidence the historical context of the village set within a decidedly rural area. The dwellings are also typical of Federal and Early National period dwellings in Cumberland County. As noted in the 1994 countywide architectural survey, during the late eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, the central passage plan became common in Cumberland dwellings, replacing the earlier hall-parlor plan, as seen in the Foster house. The survey also notes that in its purest form, the Federal-style house is a two-story building with a rectangular plan reflecting a rigid symmetry across all elevations.¹⁷ Both Burleigh Hall and Woodlawn possess these characteristics, though later decorative alterations and additions have been made to each. Both resources retain their overall original form and appearance.

An image of early-nineteenth-century Cumberland Court House can be gleaned from the description of the village provided in an 1835 gazetteer. The setting of the village is described as a high and healthy ridge between the Willis River (to the west) and the Appomattox River (to the south) with a commanding view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. At the time, the village contained five dwellings, one mercantile store, one church, two taverns, a saddler, a boot and shoe factory, a tailor, and “various other mechanics,” possibly referring to blacksmiths or wheelwrights, and one house of worship free to all denominations, in addition to the government buildings. The surrounding land was described as “tolerably fertile producing corn, wheat, oats, [and] tobacco.” The village population included 30 white citizens and 60 black citizens.¹⁸ Typical of Virginia’s rural court house villages, Cumberland Court House remained a small enclave with only a few commercial enterprises even after nearly 60 years as the county seat.

Throughout the nineteenth century, the court house village remained a small settlement that came alive on court days. The only resource within the district that was built in the mid-nineteenth century is the Center Presbyterian Church (24-5025-0015), which was constructed in 1852 on two acres formerly owned by Samuel and Maria Hobson. This Greek Revival-style brick church is distinctive for its recessed entry within a Doric portico *in antis* (i.e., the portico is recessed into rather than projecting from the building) and its front gable end with brick tympanum. The side entrances within the recessed portico lead to the upper level gallery. Details of the church are restrained and elegant. Center Presbyterian is the only church within the historic district with a cemetery, which is located to the north side and rear of the church building. Although the church closed for regular services in 1990, an association has been founded to care for the building and cemetery.

The late nineteenth century was a time of increased development within the court house village. One of the stimulants for the development was the establishment of the Farmville & Powhatan Railroad (F&PRR), which ran southwest to northeast through the village. Chartered in 1884, the railroad first connected Farmville to Moseley’s Crossing in southwestern Chesterfield County and then in 1889 the F&PRR purchased the Bright Hope line that ran to Bermuda Hundred on the James

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River for a total of about 93 miles.¹⁹ The narrow gauge train provided for both passenger and freight. Within the district the F&PRR crossed the property of Burleigh Hall Farm and ran behind the dwellings on the southwest side of Route 60. The line continued in front of the present school property and behind the dwellings and the church now on Fitzgerald Road. The line crossed Stoney Point Road at the old Flippen warehouse, then turned to the northwest and crossed Route 60 behind the present Exxon Service Station where a depot was located. The line continued behind the former Garrett Mill and then continued northeast paralleling Route 60 as it left the village. The rail bed, a contributing site within the historic district (024-5025-0085), is still visible in many locations throughout the village, including behind the former mill site.

Resources built in the village during the late nineteenth century include residences, inns, grocery stores, warehouses, and churches. Among the residences and inns built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century are those located along Fitzgerald Road. The Red Rose Inn (24-5025-0029), located at 25 Fitzgerald Road, is a two-story frame building with an L-shaped plan. Reflecting the period, the house exhibits decorative spindlework and turned elements on its porch and within the gable ends of the roof. The building served as multi-family housing into the late twentieth century and presently is used for commercial purposes. Also dating to this period are the Stewart-Crockett House (24-5025-0027), 13 Fitzgerald Road, and the Seay-Price House (24-5025-0028), 17 Fitzgerald Road, which also have porches with elaborate spindlework and decorative sawn elements. Both houses are frame and are typical vernacular domestic forms. The Stewart-Crockett House also is believed to have served as a tavern/inn and part of the building may date from the early to the mid nineteenth century.

As noted, mercantile stores were part of the court house makeup as early as the 1830s. In the late nineteenth century, the importance of the village as a commercial center for the surrounding area increased and the local residential population increased. In 1894, F.P. Flippen and his brother O.G. Flippen purchased what was known as the "combinery" lot, which presumably held an office and commercial store.²⁰ In 1901, the F.P. Flippen & Bro. partnership began the general mercantile enterprise that would last for the rest of the century. The original Flippen's Store was located along the original Route 60 corridor (now rerouted) and faced north toward the later site of Payne Memorial Methodist Church. The two-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame building presented a typical storefront with center entry and flanking windows. Additional space was added to the building for storage and the Flippens also operated the warehouse (24-5025-0035) located on Stoney Point Road along the tracks of the F&PRR. This store remained until the late 1950s when Route 60 was moved and widened through the village and claimed the site of the store. At that time, Flippen's Store moved to the northwest side of Route 60 beside the old jail. This building (024-5025-0038), 1492 Anderson Highway, is a one-story concrete block building that features a plate-glass storefront with parking; gas pumps were formerly located in front of the store. The store closed on December 15, 2005, over 100 years after the enterprise was established. The building was purchased by Cumberland County and currently is being renovated for use as county offices.

Around 1890, the All Saints Episcopal Church (024-5025-0008) was constructed at the southwestern end of the court house village. The one-story frame church building is covered by a side-facing gable roof and is clad with beaded weatherboard siding with shaped wooden shingles in the gable ends. The projecting gable-roof entry porch features heavy timber members with chamfers, turned posts, and scrollwork detailing. The entrance door is flanked by stained-glass sidelights. Shed-roofed dormers are located high on the roof on the front and rear of the church. Other details include cornerboards, decorative brackets and pendants in the gable ends. The church exhibits detailing common to the Gothic Revival style, but executed in a much heavier way that is often associated with the Eastern Stick style. The use of embellished gable end brackets, shed dormers, and shaped shingles are typical of Victorian-era styling. Since the time of its establishment, the church has been used by several different denominations and in the late twentieth century was converted for use as an office and dwelling. The church has since been reconverted for use by a local congregation.

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Although the population in the court house village actually declined during the first part of the twentieth century (from 100 residents in 1880 to 70 in 1900), the first two decades of the twentieth century saw an increase in residential development within the court house village.²¹ Many of those who constructed homes in the village also owned businesses or worked for businesses in the community, including several county government employees. These dwellings typically reflect nationally popular architectural styles such as the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival styles, details of which are often seen on the same house, but also reflected typical vernacular forms that were commonly seen in the rural sections of the county such as the I-house. As noted in the 1994 countywide architectural survey, the most prevalent vernacular form in Cumberland County is the I-house—a form that first appeared around the mid-nineteenth century but persisted well into the twentieth century. The form is generally described as a two-story dwelling that is three-bays in width and one-bay deep with a center passage floor plan. Variations on the I-house include the L-shaped plan and the T-shaped plan dwelling, both of which are extant in the court house village. The survey also notes that the Queen Anne style most frequently occurs in Cumberland County houses in ornamentation applied to the vernacular I-house form, which is exhibited in several examples within Cumberland Court House.²² The Queen Anne examples in the court house village reflect the stylistic characteristics of projecting bays, complex roofs, wraparound porches, and elaborately turned and cut architectural details (e.g., porch spindlework). The houses rarely reflect an irregular massing or elaborate floor plans, typical of the style, but rather have a typical center-passage flanked by rectilinear spaces. Colonial Revival examples reflect the use of classical details, columned porticos, and overall symmetry. Among the village's larger dwellings from the period are the Larkin Garrett House (024-5025-0082), the Flippen-Crawley House (024-5025-0026), the Flippen-Godsey House (024-5025-0019), and Pocohontas Farm (024-5025-0012).

The Larkin Garrett House, 1365 Anderson Highway, located on the southwest side of Route 60 near the northeast end of the historic district, was built in 1903 by one of Cumberland Court House's prominent businessmen. The house is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne-style dwelling that is covered by a hipped roof of slate shingles and features a one-story porch that curves at the corners of the house as it wraps around the sides. The balcony that projects from the second story center bay is clad with wooden shingles while the rest of the house is clad with weatherboards. The house has a center-hall, single-pile floor plan with several additions to the rear. Outbuildings associated with this dwelling include a smokehouse, a pump house, and a barn, and like the earlier Burleigh Hall and Woodlawn properties presents a transition between the outlying rural areas and the court house village. Larkin Garrett moved with his brother to Cumberland from King William County. A local contractor named Vogel built both the Larkin Garrett house and the later Robert Garrett house with Colonial Revival style detailing.

The Flippen-Crawley House, built in 1905 and located at 9 Fitzgerald Road, is an excellent example of the local use of the Queen Anne style with such characteristic features as a complex roofline, diamond-paned windows, projecting bays, use of wooden shingle siding, and classically inspired details along the porch and frieze. The porch stretches across the front of the house with a projecting round bay at the southeast corner. The house is notable for its location at the intersection of present day Route 60 and Fitzgerald Road, which was the original Route 60 corridor through the court house village. For this reason, the house faces onto Fitzgerald Road.

The Flippen-Godsey House, also built in 1905 and located at 4 Fitzgerald Road, is a two-story frame dwelling that exhibits Colonial Revival style detailing. This two-story, three-bay-wide, frame dwelling features a centrally located double-height portico that gives the house a striking appearance. The full entablature of the portico is supported by paired Ionic columns and pilasters. The one-story porch wraps around the front of the house and the northeast side. The porch roof and balcony above are supported by paired and single Doric columns. This dwelling also has a collection of early- to mid-twentieth century outbuildings. The house is said originally to have had running water by a gravity system fed by a tank in the attic that was filled by a windmill on the property (not extant). This was prior to the installation of electricity.

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Pocohontas Farm, located at 1561 Anderson Highway at the intersection of School Road and Route 60, is an example of the I-house form that has been embellished with classical details. The two-story frame dwelling is a gable front and side wing form (a modification of the I-house form) with a one-story porch that extends across the front. Details on the house include Ionic columns that support the porch roof, shaped wooden shingles in the gable front, cornerboards, a wide frieze board, and cutout work in the vent openings on the side of the house. Pocohontas Farm was built in 1905 by William Morgan Smith, who married Elizabeth Langhorne Vaughan in March 1905 at Centre Presbyterian Church. When the elder Mrs. Smith died in 1950, she left the farm and dwelling, as well as the cattle and farm machinery, to her son Meriwether. In 1955, the farm size was increased with the purchase of the adjoining "Burleigh Hall Orchards" owned by Mrs. James Nick Price. The property contained two pear orchards and a large pond. Meriwether established his general contracting business around 1964 and also was a cabinetmaker. He built many of the built-in cupboards in the house and also installed the dining room wainscoting. His shop is still located on the property. Smith died recently; Mrs. Smith still lives at the family farm which consists of about 62 acres.²³

Several dwellings constructed during this period also reflect the vernacular forms found in the rural areas of the county without elaborate stylistic embellishments. Examples are the Amos-Brown House (024-5025-0070), the Carter House (024-5025-0017), the Carpenter House (024-5025-0025), the Abby and John Brown House (024-5025-0078), and Restover (024-5025-0007) which are typical two-story, single-pile, frame, I-houses. The Amos House, located at 1425 Anderson Highway, was built around 1900 by Edward H. Amos, who married Mary Nash in 1891. This two-story, three-bay-wide, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing roof and features a centrally located entrance that is flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows. The one-story porch is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal, which is supported by turned wooden posts with decorative brackets. While the house has been clad with vinyl, the wooden door and window surrounds have been left uncovered. The exterior end chimneys each feature a stone base with brick stacks. A two-story gable ell is located at the rear of the house. In 1990, the current house tract was partitioned from a larger land holding, which included the field behind the house. This is one of two houses in Cumberland Court House that has an associated family cemetery, the other being Woodlawn.

Edward Allen and Annie Mae Carter lived at their home at 1529 Anderson Highway, built in 1910, in the early to mid-twentieth century. This two-story, three-bay-wide, frame dwelling is clad with weatherboards and is covered by a side-facing gable roof with gable end returns, a wide frieze board, and a centrally located cross gable. The one-story, five-bay porch wraps around the front and northeast side of the house. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by slender wooden columns. The porch is set on a brick foundation. The centrally located entrance features a two-light transom above and sidelights with wooden panels below. A series of frame outbuildings is associated with this dwelling.

The Joseph Carpenter House, located at 1522 Anderson Highway, was built in 1903. This two-story, three-bay-wide vernacular dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal and is clad with weatherboards. The facade features a centrally located entrance that is flanked by sidelights and is covered by a hipped roof with metal supports, which replaced an earlier porch. The centrally located cross gable on the front of the house is clad with shaped wooden shingles. A two-story gable ell is located at the rear of the house and one-story gable-roofed addition is located at the northwest end of the ell. The house is clad with weatherboards and is an example of the L-shaped form of the I-house with its rear gable ell.

The Abby and John Brown House, located at 1444 Anderson Highway, was built in 1910. This two-story, three bay, single pile, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a cross gable centered on the front. The centrally located entrance is covered by the shed roof of the one-story, four-bay porch, which has been enclosed with screen. Two interior chimneys are located along the roof ridge. The house, which is currently vacant, reflects the major characteristics of the I-house form.

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Restover, located at 1583 Anderson Highway, was built in 1910 and currently appears as a two-story, three-bay-wide, frame dwelling. The three-bay front, however, appears to have been built in stages with the two northernmost bays as the original, side-passage-plan dwelling; a break in the weatherboard indicates where the southern bay was added resulting in the present I-house form. The house is clad with weatherboard and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. A brick chimney is located along the roof ridge. The centrally located entrance features a transom above and is flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows. The one-story, three-bay porch is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal that is supported by slender columns. A two-story frame addition and a one-story frame addition have been constructed to the rear of the house. The house was constructed by William M. Smith and in the 1920s was owned by George Whitlock. The house served as a tourist home and the line of the F&PRR ran just beyond the rear yard fence.

The Robert Garrett House (024-5025-0072), located at 1408 Anderson Highway, was constructed in 1922 by a local contractor named Vogel who also constructed the Larkin Garrett House. The Robert Garrett House is a grand, two-story frame dwelling covered by a hipped roof of slate shingles. The two-story projecting portico, centrally located on the front, is covered by a front-facing gable that is supported by paired columns that are set on brick bases. The windows are one-over-one wood sash with the upper sash distinguished by small square panes around the edges. The one-story porch wraps around the front and sides of the house and is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by masonry columns set on brick piers. The porch roof, which is clad with standing seam metal, has curved corners. The entry features a double-leaf door that is Craftsman in style with a transom above and sidelights. Although the house has been clad with vinyl siding, it retains its overall historical appearance and reflects detailing typical of the Colonial Revival style.

Another house type that was popular during the early twentieth century was the bungalow or cottage—vernacular forms that are being considered as the same for this survey. The countywide architectural survey found that this domestic form was often located along transportation corridors.²⁴ There are two examples of bungalows in the court house area and both are located along Stoney Point Road. The house at 25 Stoney Point Road (024-5025-0051) was constructed in 1921 for J.M. and Catherine Hill Shepherd by a builder named Martin.²⁵ The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is covered by a hipped roof of slate shingles. Hipped dormers are present on the front and sides of the house. In general, hip-roofed bungalows make up a small percent of this architectural form. The one-story front porch, covered by a low-sloping hipped roof that is supported by tapered wooden columns, wraps around the southeast side of the house. The three-bay facade features a centrally located entrance that holds double-leaf doors with sidelights. While the house has been clad with vinyl siding and the original window sash have been replaced, the house retains its overall bungalow form and many of the characteristics of the bungalow style as noted. The current owner noted that, although not visible because of the present cladding, the house features distinctive exterior curved corners.²⁶

The Shepherd House is located along a portion of Stoney Point Road that in 1912 was laid out in a subdivision by the Southern Investors Realty Company. The subdivision, which still exists on tax parcel maps, was laid out on the northeast side of Stoney Point Road and consisted of several streets set perpendicular to Stoney Point Road. If the lots had sold for individual development, this area would have been the most densely populated in the court house village. However, owners purchased several lots and placed their homes close by the road, following the historical pattern of development within the village.

The one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow located at 33 Stoney Point Road (024-5025-0048) was constructed in 1930. The dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a large gable dormer on the front. A similar dormer is located on the rear of the house. The gable roof extends over the three-bay front porch and is supported by tapered posts set on brick piers. The

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roof also extends to the southeast to cover the porte cochere. Some alterations have been made to the materials of this dwelling, but it retains its overall historical appearance.

Smaller, modest examples of homes that were built in Cumberland Court House during the first part of the twentieth century include the house at 1463 Anderson Highway (024-5025-0064), built in 1917; the Brown House (024-5025-0077), built in 1920; and the Trent House (024-5025-0076), built in 1936. These one-story dwellings are of frame construction with side-facing gable roofs, three-bay-wide fronts, and interior brick chimneys.

Cumberland Court House also contains unusual or one-of-a-kind domestic architecture examples. The Hubert Gilliam House (024-5025-0036), located at 26 Fitzgerald Road was built in 1929. It is unusual within the court house village as the only example of a front gable dwelling. The Clements House (024-5025-0042), located at 20 Stoney Point Road, is a one-of-a-kind dwelling—not for its form, but for its cladding. This dwelling was constructed by James Garland Clements, a former Cumberland postman, and his wife Alice. For over 30 years, the Clements, who lived on a small dairy farm prior to constructing this dwelling, gathered flint stones for the exterior of this dwelling. The Cape-style house is clad with black, white, red, marble, and diamond flint rocks. The first building on the lot was the garage, which the Clements lived in while the house was under construction. The Clements had saved cedar and walnut lumber from their farm and used the wood in the interior finishes of the house including stairs, wainscoting, and mantels. The Clements also constructed the rock wall around the yard, a rock lily pond, and a rock well.²⁷

Along with residential development, religious buildings also were established in Cumberland Court House during the early part of the twentieth century. The Payne Memorial United Methodist Church (024-5025-0032) was constructed in 1914 at the prominent corner of Route 60 and Stoney Point Road across from the courthouse. This frame Gothic Revival style church is covered by intersecting gable roofs and features large pointed arched stained-glass windows. The double-leaf entrance is located in the bell tower at the southwestern corner of the building. A tall steeple rises from the top of the bell tower. The Fitzgerald Memorial Baptist Church (24-5025-0022), 14 Fitzgerald Road, was founded in 1928 by members formerly associated with Tar Wallet Baptist Church, located southwest of the court house village near the community of Hillcrest. The original frame church has been clad with a brick veneer, but the building retains its integrity of location, setting, and association. The building is rectangular in form with a front-facing gable roof. A pedimented portico, supported by square posts, covers the double-door entrance to the church. Jack arches are located above the front windows and the side window openings hold stained-glass panes. The church is located on the southeast side of Fitzgerald Road, which was formerly the Route 60 corridor through the village.

The Masonic Lodge #283 (024-5025-0058), located at 1470 Anderson Highway, was built around 1903 and is linked with the social history of the citizens of the county and court house village. The building originally was constructed as the home of the Cumberland Lodge #283 A.F. & A. M. The two-story frame building is covered by a gable roof that is concealed behind the front parapet wall. The building is decidedly commercial in appearance with a five-bay storefront entry located on the first level—a space that historically has been rented for a variety of commercial purposes. A one-story porch is located across the front of the building. The lodge name is printed on a sign that is affixed to the facade of the building with a common Masonic symbol above it featuring a builder's square, a compass, and the letter G. The sign also states that the lodge was chartered "1790-1901." According to the county heritage book that was compiled in 1983, freemasonry in Cumberland County dates to 1790 when the Powhatan Amicable Lodge #28 was chartered. The lodge moved to the court house village in 1792 and a new charter was issued for the lodge as Cumberland Lodge #28, A.F. & A.M. The lodge remained active until 1804. By 1842, there were five lodges in the county, including the DeWitt Clinton Lodge #99 at Cumberland Courthouse. The Cumberland Lodge

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#283 received its charter in 1903 and continues to operate today.²⁸

Schools also became a part of Cumberland Court House in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Center School was a one-story frame school that was located on a lot off of Stoney Point Road. The school is first mentioned in the January 1885 Journal and Record Book of the Madison District of Cumberland County Schools.²⁹ That school was replaced in 1908 by a two-story frame school located on the southeast side of Anderson Highway at the present school site beside Pocohontas Farm. The new, larger school featured a pyramidal roof, was clad with weatherboards, and held triple sets of large, multi-paned windows. In 1936, the frame school was replaced by the two-story brick school that now stands at the school site. The brick school, financed in part by the federal Public Works Administration, originally served both elementary and secondary students, as was typical with many rural schools.³⁰ The two-story, three-bay-wide brick building held a recessed double door entrance in the front center bay. Located at the top of this bay was a cast stone panel inscribed with "Cumberland High School." The molded door surround featured a book and torch motif in bas relief. The building featured a stepped parapet front wall with cast stone coping and brick pilasters with cast stone caps located between each building bay. A cast stone cornerstone with "1936" inscribed on it was located at the northern corner of the building. The school was executed in a reserved mode of stripped classicism, referred to as Moderne, that was used in many public buildings of the 1930s. The style straddled the transition between Colonial Revival and Modernism by alluding to classical detailing but in a reserved or "stripped" manner.³¹ In February 2007, demolition of the historic school building was underway as the county prepares the site for a new school building. The 1936 cornerstone was opened and contained newspapers from the period, Confederate currency, and lists of the 1936 school board members and members of the Masonic Lodge.

The first half of the twentieth century also saw the establishment of new commercial enterprises within the court house village. In 1911, Larkin and Robert Garrett opened a roller mill on the northwest side of Anderson Highway just north of the courthouse site. The site was also adjacent to the line of the F&PRR. The mill, which was demolished in November 2006, was a two-and-a-half story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame building. A one-story, shed-roofed addition stretched across the southwest elevation and a shed-roofed canopy sheltered the entrance door. Local farmers brought their produce to the warehouse that was adjacent to the mill. The produce was graded and sold from the warehouse, which also has been demolished.³²

As mentioned above, the Flippen family established its mercantile business at the end of the nineteenth century. About 1910, Robert Garrett, who had moved to Cumberland from King William County with his brother, operated a grocery store at 1451 Anderson Highway (024-5025-0065). Godsey and Gilliam operated a mercantile business on the first floor of the present Cumberland Masonic Lodge (024-5025-0058), which was built about 1903. In 1908, James Royal Godsey and Company, Inc. was formed and operated a mercantile store from a two-story frame building located on the northeast side of Route 60 across from the courthouse. In 1932, a fire destroyed that building and others nearby. The Godseys then built the one-story brick building now occupied by Moore's Bi-Rite at 1481 Anderson Highway (024-5025-0063), the same site as the previous store. The store features a stepped parapet front wall that is directly adjacent to the street. Additions were made to the rear of the store during the 1950s and 1960s. The store was continually operated under its original name until it was sold in 1976 to the Moores. In 1918, Carl D. Brown began working for Garrett's Grocery and in about 1950 Brown opened his own store. This store (024-5025-0069), located at 1429 Anderson Highway, continues to be in the ownership of the Brown family, which operates the store as the "Cumberland Trading Post." Like other stores in town, Brown's also sold gasoline. The 1906 gazetteer also recorded two general stores in the court house village that were operated by African-American businessmen—R.A. Hicks and Russell Jones. Additional information on these stores was not located during research.³³ Cumberland Court House was also the location for several locally owned and operated automobile garages during the early and

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mid-twentieth century. Danby's Garage (024-5025-0056) operated at 1474 Anderson Highway and now occupied by Ashby's Antiques. Built around 1940, the two-story concrete block building features a one-story section in the rear. In 1924 Hubert Gilliam, who had worked at Danby's, opened Gilliam's Motor Company on the north side of Stoney Point Road and specialized in Standard Oil products and Ford parts. The garage, which was located just across the road from Gilliam's home, was located where the Methodist church's social hall wing is now located. This area was given the nickname of "Gasoline Alley" at the time.³⁴ Robert Ingle established Cumberland Auto Service in the building that had housed Danby's Garage (024-5025-0068) and in the 1970s Ingle moved his business north up Anderson Highway to the building that currently houses Carden's Farm & Home Supply (024-5025-0068).³⁵ Ingle's business was known as Cumberland Farm and Auto Parts Store. Peters' Motor Company (024-5025-0003), later Cumberland Garage, located on the northwest side of Anderson Highway near the southern end of the historic district, was owned and operated by Raymond ("Pete") Peters who had worked for Hubert Gilliam in his garage. Peters continued to operate the Gilliam garage until 1944 when he built his own business on Anderson Highway. In 1955, Peters established the first Cumberland Volunteer Rescue Squad, which he and his wife operated. The garage property contained several concrete block buildings, only one of which still stands.

The first bank located in Cumberland Court House was the Bank of Cumberland, which was started in 1906. The bank was located at what was the corner of Route 60 and Colonial Avenue and is now the southwest corner of the intersection of Stoney Point Road and Fitzgerald Road. The one-story frame building featured a cutaway corner entrance. About 1930, the frame building was replaced with the brick building that presently sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of Route 60 and Stoney Point Road (024-5025-0031) and was beside the old Flippens' Store. The frame building was moved to the school site on Anderson Highway where it was used for classrooms. In 1932, during the Great Depression, the Bank of Cumberland failed like so many others during this time. No banking facility was located in the court house village again until 1955 when W. R. Parker helped to organize the Cumberland County Bank, which placed its offices in the old brick bank building.³⁶ The three-bay front features a centrally located double-leaf entry surmounted by a wide transom opening. Slender one-over-one, wood sash windows flank the entrance, each has a brick sill with a recessed panel below. The front facade is of smooth brick, while the sides are common, rougher brick. The facade is laid in a common bond brick pattern with Flemish bond in the recessed panels beneath the window openings. The sides and rear are laid in a five-course American bond brick pattern. In addition to a bank, the building has served as county offices and a post office, and currently is used for commercial office space.

In 1939, Dr. Ernest B. Nuckols constructed the Cumberland Drugstore building (024-5025-0062) located at 1483 Anderson Road on the southeast side of Route 60 across from the courthouse. Dr. Carter Weisiger had a previous frame drugstore at this site, but it was destroyed in a 1932 fire that also claimed the historic Effingham Tavern, the original Godsey store, the post office, and other buildings. The 1939 drugstore is a one-story brick building covered by a broad front-facing gable roof with a stepped parapet front. Plate glass windows and a recessed entry lead into the drugstore. An entrance near the southwest end of the building opened into Dr. Nuckols' office. The building has retained its original appearance with only moderate changes to the entrance porch roof.

Governmental offices have been located throughout the village in buildings originally intended for commercial use or other uses. The old jail building, constructed around 1825, served its original purpose until 1949 when it was converted for use as the county's Department of Health. Plans for renovating the building, which is now vacant, for use as a local museum and visitors' center are being formed. County offices, including those for the agricultural agent, Commonwealth's attorney, and county treasurer, have been located in the buildings formerly housing the Cumberland Bank, Danby's Garage, and the Garrett Grocery Store. In 1965, the Administration Building was constructed within the courthouse square on the northeast side of the

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Clerk's Office.³⁷ This provided much needed consolidation of office spaces, as well as records storage. Still, county offices are housed within other buildings in the village, such as the 10th District Court Services Office that is housed in the former post office building on Anderson Highway and the sheriff's office which will be moving into the renovated Flippens Store.

Since 1795, Cumberland Court House has been the site of a post office (in 1893 the name was formally changed to "Cumberland").³⁸ No documentation has been found denoting the original post office site, but in the twentieth century the post office was housed in a variety of buildings all conveniently located near the courthouse. In the 1930s, the post office operated in the former Cumberland Bank Building, after its building along Route 60 was destroyed in a fire. Around 1950, the post office once again moved to a brick building located on Route 60 across from the courthouse and now used as offices by the 10th District Court. Around 1987, the present post office was constructed next to the former post office building.

Around the mid-twentieth century, frame and brick Cape Cod style houses began to be built along Stoney Point Road. By the late twentieth century, ranch style houses were also being constructed in the court house village. The late-twentieth-century development in Cumberland has consisted of infill residential and commercial construction that tends to locate back from the roadway rather than adjacent to it. While these buildings tend to be located on average sized parcels, their placement on the parcel reflects a more modern approach to development. Additional government buildings also were constructed in the late twentieth century including the Department of Social Services, the School Board Offices, and the Cumberland County Public Library.

CUMBERLAND COURT HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

The following is a list of resources located within the Cumberland Court House Historic District boundaries. The resources are listed alphabetically by street and chronologically by address number. These resources have been keyed to an accompanying map using the last alphabetically and are keyed to the map using the last four digits of their VDHR resource number within the historic district (024-5025). VDHR ID numbers for resources previously surveyed are also listed within each entry along with property names where applicable.

Anderson Highway

Anderson Highway

024-5025-0084

Primary Resource Information: **Road-Related (Vehicular), Style: Other, 1958**

Three Virginia Department of Highways (now, Virginia Department of Transportation) right-of-way markers were noted during the current survey. These small (4"-square) concrete markers are inscribed with the initials "VDH" and have a very low (less than 2") profile above the ground. The three markers noted were found at the southeast edge of the sidewalk in front of the dwelling at 1529 Anderson Highway; at the southeast corner of the intersection of Route 60 and Fitzgerald Road in front of the dwelling at 4 Fitzgerald Road; and at the northeast edge of the sidewalk at the northeast intersection of Route 60 and Foster Road in front of the courthouse. There may be other such markers within the historic district, though they were not noted.

Individual Resource Status: **Road-Related (Vehicular) (3 Objects) Non-Contributing**

Anderson Highway

024-5025-0085; 44CM094

Primary Resource Information: **Railroad Bed, Style: Other, ca 1883**

The rail bed of the former Farmville & Powhatan Railroad is visible in many locations in the court house village. At different locations, the rail bed consists of a linear depression in the soil or of a raised linear berm. Within the district the F&PRR crossed the property of Burleigh Hall Farm and ran behind the dwellings on the southwest side of Route 60. The line continued in front of the present school property and behind the dwellings and the Baptist church now on Fitzgerald Road. The line crossed Stoney Point Road at the old Flippen warehouse, then turned to the northwest and crossed Route 60 behind the present Exxon Service Station where a depot was located. The line continued behind the former Garrett Mill and then continued northeast paralleling Route 60 as it left the village.

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Individual Resource Status: **Railroad Bed**

Contributing

North side, Anderson Highway 024-5025-0003 Peters Motor Company Garage

Primary Resource Information: **Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1955**

This one-story, concrete block building is covered by a front-facing gable roof of crimped metal. Masonite boards are located in the gable ends. Two paneled wooden overhead doors are located on the front. An entry door is located on the southwest side of the building near the front. Two, four-pane metal windows with brick row lock sills are located on the sides of the building. "Cumberland" is painted in large block letters across the front of the building. Another concrete block garage building with a stepped parapet front was formerly located west of the current building close to the road. This building was demolished in the 1990s.

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

NW side Anderson Highway 024-5025-0037; 024-0355 Garrett Brothers Roller Mill (demolished)

Primary Resource Information: **Mill, Stories 2.50, Style: Other, 1911**

The mill has been demolished. Debris from the demolition is still being removed at the time of this survey. The basement level of the mill is being filled with some of the debris and the site is being cleared of trees and brush. The associated warehouse, known as the "tomato factory," has also been demolished. Both sites are considered contributing to the historic district for their potential as archaeological sites.

Individual Resource Status: **Mill and Warehouse (Site)**

Contributing

NW side Anderson Highway 024-5025-0075; 024-0359 Cole-Criss House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This two-story, single pile, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of slate shingles with shaped ends. The house is clad with weatherboards and is set on a brick pier foundation. The three bay front holds two door openings in the center and north bays and a 2/2 wood sash window in the south bay. An interior brick chimney is located on the south end of the roof ridge. The ghost of an exterior brick chimney can be seen on the north end of the house. Also, the ghost of the hipped roof of the now deteriorated front porch can be seen across the front of the house. The house is vacant and has been for several years.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

1354-1356 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0083; 024-0121 Woodlawn

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), ca 1800**

The earliest section of this dwelling, which was constructed in phases, may date to about 1800. The two northern bays are set on a brick foundation laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The house was modified by later additions and alterations to its present Victorian-era appearance. The two-story, three bay, frame dwelling is covered by a side facing gable roof of standing seam metal. The cross gable that is centrally located on the front of the house features shaped wooden shingles and a small scale Palladian motif window. The centrally located entrance holds a Victorian-era door with a transom above. The entrance is covered by a low sloped shed roof that is supported by square posts with decorative brackets. The entrance is flanked by 2/2 wood sash windows with aedicule surrounds. Two interior chimneys are located on either end of the house. The wooden frieze features half circles that have punched holes in the center of them. The house is clad with weatherboards. A one-story gable ell is located on the rear of the house. One-story shed-roofed additions are located to either side of the ell. The ell is set on a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

1365 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0082; 024-0361 Larkin Garrett House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Queen Anne, 1903**

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This two-story, frame dwelling is covered by a hipped roof of slate shingles. The house is clad with weatherboards and is set on a brick foundation. The three bay front features a centrally located double door entrance that is flanked by 1/1 wood sash windows. The one-story porch is covered by a slate-clad roof that wraps around the corners of the house. Slender Doric columns support the porch roof. A one-bay, gabled balcony is located in the center bay on the second floor level. The side walls of the balcony are clad with wooden shingles.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Servant Quarters	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Non-Contributing

1387 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0081

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1955**

This is a one-story, brick ranch style dwelling that is covered by a series of hipped roofs. A large brick chimney is located at the center of the roof ridge. Vertical wood siding also sheathed part of the dwelling. Windows are 2/2 wood horizontal, 6/6 wood sash, and large multi-pane windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing

1388 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0080

Garrett-Nuckols House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1908**

This two-story brick dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The three bay front features a centrally located entrance portico with Doric columns. The entrance is flanked on the southwest by an exterior brick chimney. The shed-roofed brick addition on the northeast side also holds an entrance portico that leads into a separate section of the house. There is also a frame shed-roofed addition on the southwest. Several additions have been made to the rear of the dwelling. A one-story brick gable wing has been attached to the house on the north. A two-section, two-story frame ell has been added to the rear and is surrounded by a one-story addition. A wooden deck is located at the back of this addition.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carport	Non-Contributing

1408 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0072; 024-0022

Robert Garrett House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1922**

This grand, two-story frame dwelling is covered by a hipped roof of slate shingles. The two-story projecting portico centrally located on the front is covered by a front gable that is supported by paired columns that are set on brick bases. The house has been clad with vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 wood sash with the upper pane distinguished by small square panes around the edges. The one-story porch wraps around the front and sides of the house and is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by masonry columns set on brick piers. The porch roof, which is clad with standing seam metal, has curved corners. The entry features a double leaf door that is Craftsman in style with transom and sidelights. The house is set on a concrete foundation. Two brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located on the interior portion of the roof. Small shed-roofed additions have been made to the rear of the house. One of the additions is now enclosed with jalousie windows and originally may have been an open porch.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

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1413 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0071

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1969**

This is a one-story, brick ranch style dwelling that is covered by side-facing gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are 1/1 and 6/6 wood sashes and a multi-paned plate glass window. The house is composed of three sections that are each covered by a gable roof. The section on the north is a garage and features two overhead doors on the north end.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool House	Non-Contributing

1418 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0073

Dollar General Store

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 2002**

This one-story masonry commercial building is covered by a low-pitched gable roof. The front of the building features a brick veneer with store front windows. The front gable end holds an illuminated sign that carries the store's name. The gable projects over the front entry. The sides of the building are clad with profiled metal siding.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Non-Contributing
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1422 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0074

Central Virginia Bank

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1998**

This one-and-a-half-story brick bank building is covered by intersecting gable roofs. The entrance is centrally located on the five bay front and is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by sets of columns. The entrance bay is enclosed with plate glass windows. The entrance is flanked by two window openings. A gable wing projects from the south end of the building and holds two drive-through teller lanes.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bank	Non-Contributing
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1425 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0070; 024-0360

Amos-Brown House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1900**

This two-story frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing roof of crimped metal. The entrance is centrally located on the three bay front. The entrance is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. The one-story porch is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal, which is supported by turned wooden posts with decorative brackets. While the house has been clad with vinyl, the wooden door and window surrounds have been left uncovered. The foundation of the house has been modified with concrete blocks. The exterior end chimneys feature a stone base with brick stacks. A two-story gable ell is located at the rear of the house. This section of the house also is clad with vinyl and features shed-roofed additions on the north and south sides. A screen porch is located on the south side.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing

1429 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0069

C.D. Brown & Sons

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1950**

This one-story, concrete block building is covered by a flat roof with a parapet edge that has metal coping. The three bay front holds a single leaf entrance door that is flanked on the southwest by two windows of fixed panes. Windows on the side are located high on the wall and are two-panes. The taller one-story section on the northeast side of the building features a concrete loading dock with an overhead door. This section is also of concrete block construction with a flat roof.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing
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1433 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0068

Cumberland Farm & Auto Parts

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Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1948**

This one-story masonry commercial building has a recessed entry that is covered by an extension of the building's flat roof. Windows are metal, multi-paned casements. The one-story addition on the rear is covered by a flat roof with parapet side walls. Another one-story addition constructed at the rear projects on the southwest side and has a loading dock on the front (northwest).

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

1443 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0067 Shell Gas Station

Primary Resource Information: **Gas Station, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1989**

This gas station was built in 1989 but significant alterations were made to it in 1995. The station also functions as a large convenience store. The store is a one-and-a-half-story, frame building that is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. Four front gable dormers are located across the front of the roof. A one-story, hipped-roof porch wraps around the sides and front of the building. The roof is supported by square wooden posts with a wooden railing between them. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. The building is clad with vinyl siding. Gas pumps are located on two concrete islands located in the parking area. The islands are covered by wide metal canopies that have metal supports.

Individual Resource Status: **Gas Station**

Non-Contributing

1444 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0078; 024-0356 Brown House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1910**

This two-story, three bay, single pile, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of metal with a cross gable centered on the front. The centrally located entrance is covered by the shed roof of the one-story, four-bay porch. The porch has been enclosed with screen. Two interior chimneys are located along the roof ridge. Several one-story, shed-roofed additions have been made to the rear of the house. These additions are in poor repair. Windows are 2/2 wood sash and the house is clad with weatherboards. The house is set on concrete piers and has a boxed eave. The house is currently vacant.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

1446 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0077; 024-0357 Brown House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1920**

This one-story, three bay, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of crimped metal. The one-story, three bay front porch is covered by a front facing gable roof that is supported by plain wooden posts. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. The house is clad with vinyl siding. Material renovations were made to the dwelling in the late 1990s.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

1448 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0076; 024-0358 Trent House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1936**

This one-story, frame shed is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a brick chimney centrally located along the roof ridge. A shed roof, supported by metal trellis-type posts covers the centrally located entrance, which is flanked by 1/1 vinyl sash windows. A one-story ell has been added to the rear of the dwelling with a shed-roofed addition and a wooden deck on the south side. The house is clad with vinyl and is set on a foundation of brick piers with concrete infill.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

1449 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0066 Lee Roy's Barber Shop and Beauty Salon

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Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1968**

This one-story building is of masonry construction and is covered by a front-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The facade is clad with a veneer of brick and features two entrance doors, one to the barber shop and one to the beauty salon, and two large fixed windows. The sides and rear of the building are painted concrete block. A brick flue is centrally located along the roof ridge.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing**

1450 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0079

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca1917**

This two-story, three bay, single pile, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof that is covered with slate shingles with shaped ends. The double-height entry portico that is centered on the facade is covered by a front-facing gable roof that is supported by Doric columns. Windows are 2/2 wood sash and there are interior chimneys on each end of the house. The house is clad with weatherboards, is set on a brick foundation, and features cornerboards, a wide frieze, and gable end returns. A one-and-a-half-story frame ell is located on the rear of the house. One-story shed-roofed additions are located on the west and north ends of the ell. The rear sections are clad with weatherboards and are set on brick foundations. The gable ell has a slate covered roof, while the shed roofs are clad with metal. A tall brick flue is located on the rear, as well. The current owner stated that he had remodeled the house in 1958, although it appears that few exterior material changes were made at that time.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

1451 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0065; 024-0354 Garrett's Grocery Store

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.50, Style: Commercial Style, 1910**

This 1 1/2-story frame commercial building is clad with weatherboards and is set on a concrete block and stone pier foundation. The front-facing gable roof is clad with corrugated metal and a brick chimney is located along the roof ridge. The centrally located front entrance consists of a pair of wood frame and glass doors that are flanked by triple sets of one-over-one wood sash windows. The front facade features a parapet wall on the front end of the gable roof. The three-bay porch features square posts, which support the parapet, and a wooden railing.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

1463 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0064

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1917**

This one-story, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of crimped metal, is clad with weatherboard, and sits on a foundation of stacked stone and concrete block. The three-bay front features a centrally located entrance that is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. A brick chimney is centrally located along the roof ridge. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by plain square columns. The one-story shed-roofed addition on the rear is clad with weatherboards and is set on a foundation of stone piers with concrete block infill. A second brick chimney is located in this section of the dwelling.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House** **Contributing**

1465 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0060 Cumberland Restaurant

Primary Resource Information: **Restaurant, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1920**

This one-story, concrete block building is covered by a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The building is clad on the front and partly on the sides with a brick veneer. The remainder of the building is clad with weatherboards. The seven bay front holds a centrally located enclosed entrance bay. Windows are fixed glass. The brickwork indicates that some openings have been covered with brick (windows and doors), so that the current appearance of the building is not its original appearance. A tall neon sign with the restaurant's name projects up from the entrance bay. The present sign was installed in June 2005 and replaced a similar sign that had been installed in 1954. The former sign read "24 Hour Restaurant," while the present sign reads "Cumberland Restaurant." A two-bay section on the east end of the building is covered

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by a flat roof. This section has two overhead doors on the front and was formerly used as a garage. This section was added in the late 1970s.

Individual Resource Status: **Restaurant**
Individual Resource Status: **Other**

Contributing
Non-Contributing

1468 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0059 Strings & Things

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1985**

This two-story, frame commercial building is covered by a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles and is clad with weatherboards. The building is set on a concrete pad and a paved parking area is located in front of the building. The four bay front of the building features an entrance door in the east and west end bays. One-over-one wood sash windows are located in the other two bays. The building is set on a concrete block foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Non-Contributing

1469 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0061

Primary Resource Information: **Office, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1950**

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, brick building that is covered by a front-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. A gable-roofed entry porch is located at the center of the three-bay-wide front. Windows are 2/2 wood sashes. A one-story shed-roofed addition is located at the rear of the building. A separate entrance to this section is located on the southwestern end. Slider-type windows are present in the addition. The building is currently vacant, although signage indicates that most recently this was a dentist's office.

Individual Resource Status: **Office**

Contributing

1470 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0058; 024-0202 Masonic Lodge #283

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1903**

This two-story frame building is covered by a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The gable is concealed behind the tall parapet wall on the front of the building. The building is set on a pier foundation that is concealed by pressed metal skirting. The building is clad with weatherboards, has a wide frieze board, and a boxes eave on the side elevations. The one-story, three-bay porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by square posts. The five-bay-wide features a centrally located entrance flanked by two 6/6 wood sash windows. Exterior flues are located on the east and west sides of the building. The construction date is estimated from the establishment date of the lodge and from the similarity of this building to other early twentieth century commercial buildings that exist or existed in the village.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

1473 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0057 Exxon Gas Station

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Moderne, 1955**

This modern service station consists of a concrete block building that houses the office, two garage bays, and restrooms. The office area is encircled by plate glass windows and the garage bays are enclosed behind overhead doors. The building is covered by a flat roof. A freestanding metal canopy covers the two gas pumps that are secured on concrete islands.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

1474 A/B Anderson Highway 024-5025-0056 Danby's Garage

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1940**

This two-story, five-bay-wide concrete block building is covered by a shed roof with a parapet wall with terra cotta coping around the front and sides. The facade consists of fixed plate glass windows and entrance doors on the first floor level. There are two separate stores in the building, each with its own entrance. The second floor level holds 12-pane metal windows. Stucco has been applied to the facade, while the sides and rear are painted concrete block. The one-story concrete block rear addition is covered by a long sloping shed roof with stepped parapet side walls.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

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1481 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0063; 024-0200 Godsey's Store

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1939**

The original portion of this building is the one-story, brick section at the front. The brick is now painted and the side windows have been boarded, but the building retains much of its original appearance with a stepped brick parapet front wall and storefront windows. This section is covered by a front-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. Two brick chimney flues are also located on this section. A shed roof projects from the front of the building, creating a one-story, five-bay covered entrance porch. The two-story concrete block addition on the rear of the brick section features stepped parapet side walls with terra cotta coping. The window openings of this section have also been boarded over. Behind the two-story addition is a one-story addition that also is of concrete block construction with stepped parapet side walls. A pair of sliding doors is located on the northeast side of this addition. These areas are for storage.

Individual Resource Status: **Store**

Contributing

1483 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0062; 024-0201 Cumberland Drugstore

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1939**

This one-story, brick building is covered by a front-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. Two tall brick chimney flues are located on the interior southeastern side of the roof. A stepped parapet front wall conceals the gable from the street. The building consists of two distinct parts: the storefront portion that served as a drugstore and the southwestern three bays, which served as a doctor's office. The storefront features a centrally located entrance bay that is flanked by windows of large fixed panes of glass. There are two entrances off of this bay, each leading into a different interior section of the building, one to the left and one to the right. The front entrance is protected by a mansard roof that is covered with asphalt shingles and is supported by metal posts. The porch roof projects over the sidewalk out front. The three bay section features a centrally located entrance that is flanked by 1/1 wood sash windows. A one-story frame addition has been constructed on the northeast side of the building that connects it to the adjacent building. The addition is clad with vertical board siding and is covered by a metal-clad shed roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Store**

Contributing

1485 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0054 Verizon Office Building

Primary Resource Information: **Office Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1950**

This is a one-story building that is clad with vinyl siding, is covered by a side-facing gable roof of modern standing seam metal, and is set on a concrete foundation. The three bay front features a single-leaf entrance door with a four-pane transom above it and a wooden surround in the northeasternmost bay. The center and southwestern bay hold wood sash windows with 9/9 panes of wire glass. The one-story rear addition stretches across the width of the building. It also is clad with vinyl siding and is set on a concrete block foundation. The shed roof is covered with modern standing seam metal.

Individual Resource Status: **Office Building**

Non-Contributing

1487 A Anderson Highway 024-5025-0034; 024-0294 Lookout Tower

Primary Resource Information: **Other, Style: None Listed, ca 1930**

This lookout tower is a metal truss tower with an enclosed viewing booth at the top (approximately 75' tall). Metal ladder stairs extend from the ground to the top. Lightening rods extend from the viewing booth. The tower is no longer used as a fire lookout, but is used as communications tower by local government.

Individual Resource Status: **Other**

Contributing

1487 Anderson Highway 24-5025-0053 Former Cumberland Post Office

Primary Resource Information: **Post Office, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1955**

This one-story building is of masonry (concrete block) construction and is covered by a front-facing gable roof. The front of the building is clad with a brick veneer while the sides and rear are painted concrete block. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The three bay front features a centrally located entrance that has a wooden pediment surround. Wooden 1/1 sash windows with soldier course brick lintels and row lock sills flank the entrance. The building is four bays deep. A slightly shorter one-story addition to the rear is also of concrete block

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and is covered by a shed roof covered with crimped metal. Beside this addition is another addition that is clad with T-111 siding and is covered by a metal-clad shed roof. Both additions are set on poured concrete foundations.

Individual Resource Status: **Post Office** **Contributing**
1489 Anderson Highway **024-5025-0033** **Cumberland Post Office**

Primary Resource Information: **Post Office, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1987**

The Cumberland Post Office is a one-story, brick building that is covered by a front-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. It features a storefront facade with plate glass windows and glass entrance door. The building is set on a concrete pad.

Individual Resource Status: **Post Office** **Non-Contributing**

1492 Anderson Highway **024-5025-0038** **Former Flippen's Store**

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1958**

This one-story store is of masonry construction (concrete block) with a brick veneer on the front. It is covered by a slightly sloping roof with parapet front and sides that have terra cotta coping along the top. The front is six bays wide with large, storefront window openings. At present, these openings are boarded with plywood. "Flippen's Store Inc." is painted on a concrete panel on the front of the building. The front entry consists of double, plate glass doors with a transom above. The store is banked into the hill on the southeast side. Concrete buttresses are located along the sides of the building. An overhead door is located on the lower level on the rear at a delivery area. At present, the building is being renovated by the county for use as a sheriff's office.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Non-Contributing**

1496 Anderson Highway **024-5025-0039** **BB&T Bank**

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1966**

This one-story, brick bank building is covered by a hipped-roof of asphalt shingles with a three-bay-wide, projecting gable entrance bay centered on the front facade. Two drive-through teller windows are located on the southwest side of the building and are sheltered by a hipped-roof porte cochere. Windows are 9/9 wood sashes with jack arches above and recessed wooden panels below. A brick flue is located on the rear interior of the roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Bank** **Non-Contributing**

1508 Anderson Highway **024-5025-0041**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1999**

This one-and-a-half-story, brick dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle with three front-facing gable dormers. The one-story, 12-bay porch wraps around the front of the dwelling and is supported by round columns. The porch is covered by a hipped roof. The five-bay front features a centrally located entrance with double doors. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sash. A single interior brick chimney is located on the rear interior of the roof. One-story, gable wings project to the front on either side of the dwelling. The wing on the southwest side holds a two-car garage that is accessed from the southwest. From these wings, one-story gable ells project to the rear of the dwelling.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

1522 Anderson Highway **024-5025-0025; 024-0353** **Carpenter House**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1903**

This two-story, three-bay-wide vernacular frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal and is clad with weatherboards. The facade features a centrally located entrance that is flanked by sidelights and is covered by a hipped roof with metal supports. A centrally located front-gable dormer has shaped shingles in the gable end. Windows are 2/2 wood sashes. The

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house is set on a foundation of brick piers and stacked stone. A two-story gable ell is located at the rear of the house. A one-story gable-roofed addition is located at the northwest end of the ell. A wooden deck and porch entry are located on the southwest side of the house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carport	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

1524 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0024

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1967**

This one-story, brick ranch-style dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle. The four-bay-wide front holds paired two-over-two horizontally divided windows, a picture window, and an entrance that is accessed by a concrete stoop. The northeast end of the dwelling consists of an open-sided porch that is raised on a concrete foundation and a one-bay garage. A wooden deck is located on the rear of the dwelling.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

1527 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0018

Godsey House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1953**

This one-story, stucco-clad dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The three-bay front features a centrally located entrance with a concrete stoop that is covered by a cantilevered gable roof. A one-bay-side wing, which sits back from the front plane of the house, is located on the west end. A brick chimney is centrally located on the roof ridge line. Windows are double-pane slider types with brick row lock sills. A one-story gable roofed addition is located on the southwest corner of the house and wraps around the rear of the house. A

secondary entrance is located at the back of this wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carport	Non-Contributing

1529 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0017; 024-0351

Hobson-Carter House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1910**

This two-story, three-bay-wide frame dwelling is clad with weatherboards and is covered by a side-facing gable roof with gable end returns, a wide frieze board, and a centrally located front-facing gable dormer. The one-story, five-bay porch wraps around the front and northeast side of the house. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by slender wooden columns. The porch is set on a brick foundation. The centrally located entrance features a two-light transom above and sidelights with wooden panels below. The original door has been replaced. The house is set on a brick pier foundation with brick infill. Windows are large two-over-two wood sashes.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing

1530 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0023; 024-0352

Gray-Carter House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1903**

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This two-story, frame dwelling features a gable front and side wing covered by intersecting gable roofs of standing seam metal. The house is raised on a concrete block foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes. The one-story, five-bay porch wraps around the front of the house and is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by wooden columns. The entrance features original paneled, double-leaf doors with louvered exterior shutter doors. Several additions have been made to the rear of the dwelling. A two-story gable ell is located on the west corner of the house, while a one-story, shed-roofed addition is located on the north corner. A small, one-story porch is centrally located on the rear and holds a secondary entrance.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

1539 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0016 Cumberland County Public Library

Primary Resource Information: **Library, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1985**

The public library is a one-story brick building with a gable front and side wing configuration. The intersecting gable roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and have weatherboard in the gable ends. Windows are 6/9 wood sashes. The entrance is set at a 45 degree angle at the intersection of the two wings and is covered by a pedimented gable roof that is supported by four columns. A full-width gable ell has been constructed across the rear of the library. A secondary entrance is located at the center of the ell on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Library** **Non-Contributing**

1542 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0015; 024-0023 Center Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1852**

This a longitudinal plan Greek Revival brick church. It features a recessed entry with Doric columns in antis and an entry door to either side. The side windows are paired with 6-light fixed windows above 6/6 double-hung sash at the first floor level. The entire window grouping exists within a Greek Revival window surround with bull's eye corner blocks. The mullion and exterior casing are beaded with an architrave surrounds. The window at the front above the entry area is also tripartite with double-hung 4/4 sash separated by a central 8/8, in the same type of surround as the side window groupings. Some repointing of the brick around the front window openings was noted. The front facing gable roof is covered with Slate Shingles. The pedimented gable front features brick in the tympanum. The brick walls are laid in a running bond with very small joints between them. The side doors within the recessed porch lead to the interior balcony. The double-leaf entry is flanked by multi-light sidelights and a Greek Revival-style architrave surrounding. The wooden columns in antis are set on masonry pedestals. Two exterior brick chimney flues are located at the rear of the building. The windows have wooden sills.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** **Contributing**

1548-1550 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0014 Cumberland County Department of Social Services

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1987**

This one-story ranch-style dwelling, now used as an office, is clad with brick and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle. The centrally located entrance is covered by a projecting gable roof with metal supports. A wooden access ramp has been constructed on the front. Windows are 6/6 wooden sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Bldg.** **Non-Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Trailer** **Non-Contributing**

1560 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0013

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1966**

This resource is a one-story, three-bay wide brick ranch-style house covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle. Exterior brick chimneys are located on each end of the house. Windows are 1/1 wood sash and a picture window is located on the front. The centrally located entrance is accessed by a set of concrete steps. A one story gable addition and a one-story shed-roofed addition have been built onto the rear of the dwelling. The additions are clad with stained weatherboard. A wooden deck has been built at the northwest corner (rear) of the dwelling.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carport	Non-Contributing

1561 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0012; 024-0349 Pocohontas Farm
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1905
 This two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is a gable front and side wing configuration. The house is clad with beaded weatherboards and is covered by intersecting gable roofs. The front gable wing is embellished with shaped shingles in the gable end. The front porch wraps around the projecting gable wing and side wing and features paired and single Ionic columns with a railing and turned balusters between them. The entrance features an elaborately carved double-leaf door with a two-light transom above. Windows are large 2/2 wooden sashes. Other details include cornerboards, a wide frieze board, and cutout work in the vent opens on the side of the house. A bay window is located on the northeast end of the house. The dwelling is set on a high foundation of concrete.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Milk House	Contributing

1575 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0011
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1953
 This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a gable roof and sits on a concrete block foundation. The rectangular house is set with its long side parallel with the main road. Entry is through the west end of the house. The frame dwelling is clad with asbestos shingle siding. Windows are wooden sashes with three vertical panes over one. The chimney is missing. A one-room shed-roofed addition is located on the rear southeast corner of the dwelling.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

1576 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0006
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1997
 This one-story, frame dwelling is set on a raised concrete foundation, is clad with weatherboards, and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of crimped metal. A large exterior stone chimney is located on the northeast end of the house. The full-width front porch is covered by a metal shed roof that is supported by square wooden posts with balusters between them. The porch is set on tall concrete piers. Windows are 6/6 paired sashes. The one-story rear gable ell features identical materials.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

1577 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0010
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 2003
 This resource is a one-story, frame, vinyl clad dwelling set on a high concrete foundation with imitation stone facing. It is covered by an asphalt-shingle clad side-facing gable roof with a front-gable dormer. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes that are paired and single on the 5 bay front. A wooden deck is located on the back of the house, which gives access to a secondary entrance there.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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1580 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0005
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1956

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This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling is clad with weatherboards and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The house is set on a concrete foundation. The three bay front features a centrally located entrance that is framed by fluted pilasters. The northeastern bay is set back from the front plane of the house. A single brick chimney is centrally located on the roof ridge. Windows are 8/8 vinyl replacement sash. A wooden deck has been added to the rear.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carport	Non-Contributing

1583 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0007; 024-0346 Restover

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1910**

This two-story frame dwelling is clad with weatherboard on the front and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. The three-bay front appears to have been built in stages with the two northernmost bays as the original; a break in the weatherboard indicates where the southern bay was added. A brick chimney is located along the roof ridge. The centrally located entrance features a transom above and is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. The one-story, three-bay porch is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal that is supported by slender columns. The porch is set on a concrete pier foundation. The house is set on a foundation of concrete piers with concrete infill. Other details include gable end returns and cornerboards.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

1586 A/B Anderson Highway 024-5025-0004; 024-0347

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca1905**

This two-story, frame gable front and wing dwelling is clad with vinyl siding and is covered by intersecting metal-clad gable roofs. The main entry, located in the side wing section, consists of double-leaf doors with sidelights, wooden panels, and a two-light transom. A secondary entrance leads to an upstairs apartment. A one-story, hipped-roof porch runs the full width of the front of the house. It features turned wooden posts, decoratively sawn brackets, and rectangular balusters. Windows are 2/2 wood sash. Brick chimneys are centrally located on both the gable front wing and the side facing wing. The house is set on a concrete block pier foundation with concrete infill. On the rear, a second floor porch has been enclosed with jalousie windows. An exterior staircase has been added to the rear for the upstairs apartment. A wooden deck also has been added at the rear of the house. A bathroom addition has been constructed on the northeast side of the house. It is clad with masonite board siding and is set on wooden piers.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
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1587 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0009 NAPA Auto Parts

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1988**

This one-story store features a concrete block storefront, while the rest of the building is clad with profiled metal siding. The front features large plate glass windows with large store signage above. Two building sections to the rear have overhead metal doors on the sides. All parts of the building are covered with low-pitched metal clad roofs.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Store	Non-Contributing
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1593 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0008; 024-0348 Harvest Time Gospel Church/All Saints Episcopal Church

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca 1890**

This one-story, frame church is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles and is clad with beaded weatherboard siding with shaped wooden shingles in the gable ends. The projecting gable-roof entry porch features heavy timber members with chamfers, turned posts, and scroll work detailing. The entrance door is flanked by stained glass sidelights. Shed-roofed dormers are located high on the roof

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on the front and rear of the church. A one-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the back of the building and features a concrete patio and a secondary entrance. Window openings feature rectilinear stained glass and two-over-two horizontally divided sashes. Other details include cornerboards, decorative brackets and pendants in the gable ends.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shelter	Non-Contributing

1594 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0002

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1965**

This one-story, five-bay frame dwelling is clad with brick veneer and vinyl siding and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. Windows are 2/2 horizontally divided wood sash. There is one brick interior chimney. A wooden deck is located on the rear of the house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

1614 Anderson Highway 024-5025-0001; 024-0345 Burleigh Hall Farm

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal, ca 1810**

This two-story, three-bay brick dwelling is covered by a slate clad, side-facing gable roof with three front gable wall dormers. Similar dormers are located on the rear elevation. Weatherboard and shaped wooden shingles are located in the dormer gable ends. The house is set on a high basement. The centrally located entrance features double-leaf doors with sidelights and a multi-light transom. The three-bay front porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by slender columns set on a foundation of brick piers. Windows on the house are 6/6 wood sash, which are paired in the center bay on the second floor level. The house features fine brickwork laid in a Flemish bond pattern with some penciling noted in the joints. Two exterior end brick chimneys have been overgrown by vines and the caps are not visible. The south end chimney is laid in three course American bond and metal tie rods were noted in the south end wall. The rear elevation holds an entrance into The dwelling has a center passage, single pile plan with a partly enclosed stair located on the south wall of the center passage. Details include built-in cabinets and ten-inch tall baseboards. A description of the house by a former resident states that in the early 1900s the house had a T-shaped plan. The rear gabled ell held a large living/dining room with a second-story porch on the west side. A fire occurred in this wing in the early 1900s and destroyed that part of the house. The house is in poor condition with some damage to the roof and eaves. The front porch is overgrown and in some sections is deteriorated.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing

Courthouse Circle

0001, 0013, 0015, 0017 Courthouse Circle 024-5025-0052; 024-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Courthouse, Stories 1.00, Style: Early Classical Revival, 1818**

The Courthouse Square encompasses the 1818 courthouse and contemporaneous clerk's office, the old jail built ca. 1823, the nineteenth century well, the Confederate monument erected in 1901, the administration building constructed in 1965, and two memorial markers erected in the late twentieth century. All of the resources, except for the old jail, are enclosed within a low brick wall that was constructed in the early twentieth century to replace the former fence enclosure.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Courthouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Jail	Contributing

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office/Office Bldg.	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Monument/Marker	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Wall	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Memorial Marker	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Memorial Marker	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Administration Bldg.	Non-Contributing

0016 Courthouse Circle 024-5025-0055; 024-0199 Peter Foster House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1775**

Originally a hall-parlor-plan dwelling, this is a 1-1/2 story frame structure. Set upon a brick foundation, it is covered with a steeply pitched roof, featuring two end chimneys and is clad with beaded weatherboard siding. A shed roof addition extends off of the original building at the rear, while a one-story gable-roof wing extends off of one end wall. The frame building is clad with beaded weatherboard on the front (southeast) while the sides are smooth weatherboards. Details include cornerboards, a boxed eave, and 6/9 wood sash windows. The two exterior chimneys are laid in a five-course American brick bond.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
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Fitzgerald Road

0004 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0019; 024-0147 Flippen-Godsey House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1905**

This is a two-story, three-bay-wide frame dwelling that is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal. The centrally located double-height portico gives the house a striking appearance. The full entablature of the portico is supported by paired Ionic columns and pilasters. The centrally located entrance features a replacement door flanked by sidelights and a transom. The one-story porch wraps around the front of the house and the northeast side. The porch roof and balcony above are supported by paired and single Doric columns. A simple rectangular balustrade runs around the balcony. Windows are paired 9/1 replacement sashes. The house is set on a brick foundation and is clad with vinyl siding.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gazebo	Non-Contributing

0006 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0020; 024-0146 Godsey House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1905**

This one-story frame cottage is covered by a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and is clad with vinyl siding. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a low sloping roof that is supported by slender wooden columns. The centrally located entrance features double-leaf doors flanked by slender 1/1 windows, which are replacement sashes. Larger 1/1 windows are located in the bays that flank the entrance. A small screened-in porch is located on the west side of the house. The rear elevation features a centrally located entrance that is covered by a shed roof and is accessed by a set of concrete steps. The basement level and foundation of the house are clad with vinyl skirting

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

0009 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0026; 024-0144 Flippen-Crawley House

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Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories, 2.50, Style: Queen Anne, ca.1905**

This is a transitional style house with Queen Anne massing and classical detailing. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the dwelling has a hipped roof with cross gables, large corbelled chimneys, projecting canted bays, a wrap-around porch, a rounded, one-story bay, and an enclosed second story porch under the gable end. The third story has diamond paned upper windows. Classically-inspired details include the Ionic capitals, the pedimented end gables and the wide 1/1 window openings. The front porch has a multi-beaded rail on square balusters and Ionic capitals. There are wood shingles on the gable end and second-story porch's conical roof at the corner of the wrap-around porch. The frame building is clad with weatherboard and wood shingle siding and the hip and gable roofs are clad with pressed metal shingles. The front porch is nine bays wide and is covered by a hipped roof with a front gable over the entry steps a conical roof covers the projecting round bay at the southwest corner of the porch. The entrance consists of double-leaf doors with a rectangular transom above. Other details include a wide frieze board and corner boards. A one-story, frame ell is located on the rear of the dwelling. A gable-roofed dormer and corbelled brick chimney are located on the ell. The property is heavily landscaped.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

0010 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0021; 024-0145

Wilkerson House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories, 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca.1900**

This two-story, three-bay-wide frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a hipped roof with centrally located cross gable that is supported by turned columns with decorative brackets and pilasters. The centrally located entrance, which features an elaborate surround, is flanked by 2/2 wood sash windows. The house is set on a brick foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. A two-story ell is located on the southeastern corner (rear) of the house. The ell is covered by a hipped roof and is clad with vinyl. A wooden exterior stair has been constructed at the back of the wing to provide access to the second

floor level. A one-story addition is located on the southwestern corner of the house and a one-story porch is located at the rear of that addition. The dwelling also is now used for commercial purposes.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

0013 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0027; 024-0143

Stewart-Crockett House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Late Victorian, ca 1875**

There are three sections to this dwelling: a two-story historic southeast section that is adjacent to Fitzgerald Road; the two-story, three-bay section; and a one-story, two-bay section. The historic house has undergone significant alteration, but retains important elements. The house is clad with vinyl and the historic section is covered by a gable roof of slate shingles. The one-story, five bay porch is located on the northeast side and features elaborate spindlework, turned columns, bracketed posts, and a sunburst pattern above the entrance bay. Windows on the house are 9/9 and 6/6 vinyl replacements. The brick chimney on the southeast end of the historic section, which rests adjacent to the sidewalk, has a stone base with a brick stack laid in four- and five-course American bond brick patterns. The two-story, three-bay addition on the northwest end of the house is covered by a gable roof of slate shingles and is clad with vinyl. The one-story addition, also clad with vinyl, is covered by a gable roof of asphalt shingles. A wooden deck is located on the rear of the center section of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Carport** **Non-Contributing**

0014 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0022

Fitzgerald Memorial Baptist Church

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1929**

This one-story, three-by-four-bay church is covered by a front facing gable roof with a pedimented portico on the front. Heavy square posts support the tall portico, which is accessed by brick stairs that wrap around the front and sides of the entry. Double entry doors are centrally located on the front of the church and are flanked by rectilinear window openings that hold 1/1 sashes with stained glass panes. Three-part jack arches are located above the window openings and brick row lock sills are located below. The brick walls are laid in a

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running bond and a water table is present. The rectilinear openings on the sides of the church also hold 1/1 stained glass window panes. The southeast wall (rear) of the church is clad with vinyl. In the late 1970s, the original weatherboard of the church was clad with a brick veneer. The rear wall was clad with vinyl. A one-story frame addition is located on the rear of the brick section of the church. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and the siding is vinyl. The addition is set on a concrete block foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Church**
0017 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0028; 024-0142

Contributing
Seay-Price House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Late Victorian, ca.1875**

The one-story, frame house is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal with a projecting front gable over the centered entrance. The one-story, three-bay -wide front porch features elaborate spindlework and turned elements. Decorative elements also are located in the gable ends. The three-bay front features a centrally located entrance with a single-leaf, paneled door with a two-pane transom above. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes. The house is clad with weatherboard. A wooden deck is located at the rear (west) of the house. The house is set on a foundation of brick piers with concrete block infill. Details on the T-shaped plan house include a boxed cornice and a front gable portico with turned posts, bargeboard, turned balusters, and spindlework.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing
Non-Contributing

0025 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0029; 024-0140

Red Rose Inn

Primary Resource Information: **Multiple dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca.1875**

The two-story, frame side-wing and gable front dwelling is covered by intersecting gable roofs of crimped metal. The porch, which runs along the front of the side wing and wraps around the front of the projecting wing, is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal. The porch and gable ends of the house feature elaborate spindlework and turned elements. A wide frieze board and gable end returns also decorate the building. A projecting gable roof is located at the entrance (center of three bays). The double-leaf entrance features a rectangular two-pane transom above. The house is clad with weatherboard and is set on a concrete foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Multiple dwelling**

Contributing

0026 Fitzgerald Road 024-5025-0036; 024-0141

Gilliam House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1929**

This two-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling has been clad with aluminum siding. The front-facing gable roof is of standing seam metal. The two-bay-wide facade features an entrance in the southwestern bay, which holds a wooden door with 12-panes of glass; the door is flanked to the left by a pair of 6/1 wood sash windows. The one-story, two-bay front porch is covered by a gable roof that is supported by wooden tapered posts that are set on brick piers with square balusters located between them. The house is set on a brick foundation. Windows on the side of the dwelling are 2/2 wood sash. A one-story, frame ell is located at the rear of the dwelling. The ell also is clad with aluminum siding and is covered by a gable roof of standing seam metal.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing
Contributing
Non-Contributing

School Road

0060 School Road 024-5025-0040; 024-0350

Cumberland County Middle and High School

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 2.00, Style: Moderne, 1936**

The Cumberland County Middle and High School property contains 18 buildings on a 13-acre parcel. The centerpiece of the campus-style arrangement is the two-story, brick school building constructed in 1936. Three other historic buildings—the 1940s log cabin, the 1940s brick agricultural building, and the 1940s frame cannery—are also located on the property. The non-contributing buildings are all one-story, brick and concrete buildings that were constructed in the late 1960s-1970s.

Individual Resource Status: **School**

Contributing

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gymnasium	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Library	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office/Office Bldg.	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Trailer	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Storage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse	Non-Contributing

Stoney Point Road

NE side Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0035; 024-0148

Primary Resource Information: **Warehouse, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1880**

This warehouse, set directly adjacent to the northeast side of Stoney Point Road, is a two-story, frame building that is clad with weatherboards and is set on a concrete pier foundation. The building is covered by a gable roof of standing seam metal. The street end of the building features a centrally located pair of swinging doors on the first level with a loft opening above. Two window openings are located on the second floor level. The second floor level of the side elevations hold nine window openings each, most of which have been boarded over. On the southeast side, there are three sliding doors on the first floor level that presumably facilitated loading and unloading of items from the railroad cars on that side of the building.

Individual Resource Status: **Warehouse** **Contributing**

0001 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0032; 024-0138 Payne Memorial United Methodist Church

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1914**

This frame church is set on a concrete foundation, is clad with aluminum siding, and is covered by intersecting gable roofs that are covered with asphalt shingle. Distinctive pointed-arched windows contain stained glass panes. The square bell tower at the northwest corner also serves as the main entry into the church. It features a tall, metal steeple with a cross at the point. The entrance holds double-leaf doors with a pointed transom above. A two-story, seven-bay-deep ell is located at the rear of the church. The addition is of masonry construction and is clad with vinyl siding on the upper level. Windows are vinyl, 6/6 sash. A one-story, hip-roofed addition has been constructed on the east side of the ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

0002 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0031; 024-0137 Former Cumberland Bank

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 1.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1930**

This building retains very good integrity. The three-bay front features a centrally located double-leaf entry surmounted by a wide transom opening. Slender one-over-one, wood sash windows flank the entrance and feature brick sills with a recessed panel below. The front facade

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is of smooth brick, while the sides are common, rougher brick. The facade is laid in a common brick pattern with Flemish bond in the recessed panels beneath the window openings. The sides and rear are laid in a five-course American brick bond pattern. The sides hold 9/9 vinyl windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Bank**

Contributing

0004 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0030; 024-0139

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1890**

The building appears to be undergoing some rehabilitation on the interior. The one-story, frame building is covered by a hipped roof of slate shingles. The three-bay front features a centrally located, single leaf entrance with a two-pane transom above. The entrance is flanked by paired, one-over-one, sash windows. The building is clad with weatherboard and is set on a concrete foundation. A one-story, four-bay, hip-roofed (asphalt shingles) addition is located on the rear (southwest). The addition is clad with weatherboard and is set on a concrete block foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

0020 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0042; 024-0149

Clements House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, 1951**

This one-and-a-half-story, stone-clad, Cape-style dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles with two front gable dormers that are clad on the sides with asbestos shingle siding. The three-bay front features a centrally located entrance that is sheltered by a cross gable roof. The doorway features a wooden aedicule surround with fluted pilasters and an arched motif molding above. Other details on the dwelling include a wide wooden frieze board and paneled shutters. Windows are paired, 1/1 sashes. A large exterior stone chimney is located on the northwest end of the dwelling. A one-story, gable-roofed porch also is located on the northwest end of the dwelling. A full-width, three-bay shed dormer is located across the rear of the dwelling. A one-story hip-roofed wing also is located on the rear of the dwelling. The wing is clad with stone, while the dormer is clad with asbestos shingle siding. According to an article about the house, the interior features six rooms, two baths, and a full basement. Interior woodwork is of cedar and walnut. Rooms are paneled with walnut and the stairs are of walnut.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Well**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Wall**

Contributing

0021-0025 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0051

Shepherd-Pepper House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1921**

This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling is covered by a hipped roof of slate shingles. Hipped dormers are present on the front and sides of the house. The one-story, ten-bay porch is covered by a low-sloping hipped roof that is supported by tapered wooden columns. The porch wraps around the front and the southeast side of the house. The three-bay front features a centrally located entrance that holds double-leaf doors with sidelights. There are two interior brick chimneys on the house. Windows are 9/9 vinyl replacement sashes. The house is clad with vinyl siding. The rear porch has been enclosed with single pane casement windows and vinyl siding. A shed roof covers the porch and a

secondary entrance is located there. A brick pathway leads to the modern garage located north of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0026 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0043

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1957**

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0032 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0045

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1947

This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling is clad with vinyl siding and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles with two gable front dormers. The entrance is located in the second from left bay on the four-bay front. A one-story wing is located on the northwest end of the house. Brick chimneys are located at the northwest and southeast ends of the house. Windows are 8/8 and 6/6 wood sashes. The house is set on a concrete foundation. A three-bay shed dormer runs across the rear of the dwelling. A two-bay porch that is covered by a shed roof holds a rear entrance.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Non-Contributing

0033 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0048

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1930

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow-style dwelling that is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a large gable dormer on the front. The gable roof extends over the three-bay front porch and is supported by tapered posts set on brick piers. The roof extends to the southeast to cover the porte cochere on that corner. Windows are 1/1 replacements. The two-bay front holds a pair of 1/1 windows and the entrance. The house has been clad with aluminum siding. The rear of the house also features a large gable-roofed dormer. It appears that a rear porch has been enclosed with 1/1 windows and aluminum siding. The house was remodeled in 1999.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

0035 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0047

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1910

This is a two-story, three-bay-wide, frame dwelling that is covered by a side facing gable roof of asphalt shingle with two brick chimneys along the roof ridge. The one-story, five-bay porch located across the front of the dwelling is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by turned wooden posts set on a raised concrete pad. The dwelling is clad with aluminum siding. The centrally located entrance consists of double-leaf wooden doors with a two-pane transom above. The dwelling is set on a brick foundation that was modified with the application of stucco. A one-story, gable ell projects off the rear of the dwelling. It holds a kitchen. A shed roof covers the two-bay porch on the southeast side of the ell.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Non-Contributing

0036 Stoney Point Road 024-5025-0046

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1950

This one-story, brick dwelling is T-shaped in plan. It is covered by a hipped roof with front projecting hipped wings at either end. The roof is of asphalt shingles. The wooden frieze board features a scalloped edge. Windows are paired 1/1 vinyl sashes. A picture window also is located on the front. The entrance is located off of the raised concrete porch that is centrally located on the front of the house. The one-story, four-bay rear porch is covered by a low, shed roof of corrugated metal that is supported by square posts set on a concrete pad. The rear and side yards are fenced.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

Non-Contributing

Non-Contributing

Non-Contributing

END OF INVENTORY

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Summary Statement

The Cumberland Court House Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and C. The district is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of politics/government, commerce, and community planning and development as one of Virginia's historic court house towns that is directly associated with the development and establishment of the local government and with legal and governmental events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of Cumberland County's history. Some of these historic events received statewide attention. The holdings of the Cumberland Courthouse are notable as the records are complete back to the county's formation (1749). The resources within the historic district reflect the slow growth of the court house village as it gained importance as a regional commercial center located within a rural region. As the village grew, a resident domestic population also was established, creating a demand for local goods and services. As the court house village developed from a small hamlet in the late eighteenth century into a thriving community in the mid-twentieth century, historical patterns of development were set that focused largely around the main transportation routes through the village. In addition, the 1783 destruction of the courthouse by fire resulted in the General Assembly passing precedent setting legislation for county courts that faced similar situations.

The district is recommended eligible on a local level with a period of significance between 1777 and 1957. This period commences with the establishment of the county seat in this location and concludes with the mid-twentieth century—a point at which the majority of the extant resources within the village had been constructed.

The district is eligible under Criterion C as part of the known works of William A. Howard, the Southside builder of the courthouse and clerk's office. These buildings, along with the Lunenburg and Mecklenburg county courthouses, are executed in a Roman Revival style that is modeled after the classically inspired works of Thomas Jefferson. While only a handful of Howard's works are known, they are important public buildings that helped to promulgate the tenets of Jeffersonian Classicism to rural areas of the state.

The district also is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a concentration of historical resources that are united historically by the physical development of the court house village and that convey a visual sense of the overall historical environment of the county seat. These resources reflect a variety of architectural styles (Roman Revival/Jeffersonian Classicism, Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Victorian-era Vernacular) and also reflect the governmental, commercial, residential, social, industrial, educational, and religious lives of the residents.

No comprehensive archaeological survey has been undertaken within Cumberland Court House. A review of site files within VDHR's archives indicates that three archaeological sites were identified within the proposed district boundaries during a 1995 survey for proposed sewer improvements.³⁹ While development has occurred in the village since the late eighteenth century, including a major road project in the late 1950s, intact archaeological deposits may still exist. Should archaeological survey be undertaken within the boundaries of the historic district and sites are located that contain intact, dateable deposits, these sites should be considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion D as a contributing component within the Cumberland Court House Historic District as they may contain information that may be important to one or more of the identified historic contexts associated with the district.

The boundaries for the proposed district were selected during field investigations and encompass the largest concentration of historic architectural resources (50 years or older) within the vicinity of Cumberland Court House. The village is in the approximate geographic center of the county and has been an important center of activity throughout the county's history. Cumberland Court House village is an unincorporated area, holding no official local government status, and is only generally

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defined as the developed area around the county governmental center. This community presently has a population of approximately 300.⁴⁰

Historical Background

Cumberland County was established in 1749 from lands formerly within Goochland County. The county was named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and the third and youngest son of George II.⁴¹ In 1750, the first county courthouse was built at Deep Creek Bridge (now in Powhatan County). By 1777, however, Powhatan County was formed from the eastern half of Cumberland County and a new courthouse site had to be chosen. The county court decided upon "an old field" at the plantation of Maurice Langhorne as the new county seat. Located near the geographical center of the county along a major transportation route, the new site would hold a courthouse, prison, and stocks.⁴² The town was situated on either side of the Buckingham Road (present-day Route 60). The name town name of Effingham, which was mandated by the General Assembly, did not gain favor among county residents who reverted to the common practice of calling their county seat "Cumberland Court House."

The village was established with the completion of a new courthouse in 1778—despite the continuing hardships of the American Revolution. The establishment of the courthouse at this time is a testament to the courage and determination of those late-eighteenth-century residents who continued to build their new nation throughout the war years.

With the establishment of the courthouse, commercial enterprises, and offices were soon built in proximity to the seat of government. While only one resource remains from that period, the Foster House (024-5025-0055), it was during the late eighteenth century that the general layout of the village was established. This layout, with the courthouse square at its center, remains intact in the present village plan. Route 60 (formerly the Buckingham Road and now known as Anderson Highway) was the organizing element within the layout of the village and all development concentrated around that important transportation corridor. A community had existed at this crossroads of the Buckingham Road and Stoney Point Road (which led to the Stoney Point Mill) prior to its designation as the county seat. The Effingham Tavern, which was constructed in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, predated the courthouse as an important public gathering spot and it remained a local landmark until it burned in 1932.

An example of the tavern's prominence in the political and social life of the village and county, as well as the fierce spirit of independence of the citizenry of Cumberland, is illustrated in the account of Carter Henry Harrison's call for independence. Harrison (1732-1793), who lived at Clifton (024-0036) in the northern part of the county, was the son of Benjamin Harrison IV and the brother of Benjamin Harrison V, governor of Virginia and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Harrison served on Cumberland County's revolutionary committee, which were present in all counties for the two years prior to the ratification of the Declaration of Independence. The committee managed the local affairs of the county and in April 1776, the committee was requested to prepare instructions for the county delegates to the Virginia Convention.⁴³ County histories often state that Harrison's declaration was issued from the upper porch of Effingham Tavern and it may have been that the revolutionary committee met at the tavern rather than the official courthouse during this time. Harrison's resolution urged the Cumberland delegation to the state convention, composed of John Mayo and William Fleming, "positively to declare for an independency" and to "promote in our convention an instruction to our delegates now sitting in Continental Congress to do the same."⁴⁴ The event is often cited as the first explicit call for American independence.⁴⁵

Through the journals of the Marquis de Chastellux we also have a glimpse of the courthouse village in 1782. Chastellux was in America as one of three majors who accompanied General Rochambeau as part of the French Expeditionary Forces

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participating in the American Revolution. After the British surrender at Yorktown (1781), at which Chastellux was present, he remained in Virginia until the summer of 1782. He visited Cumberland Court House on April 23, 1782, which was a court day. He found Effingham Tavern “full of people” and stepped into the courthouse to observe the proceedings of the Court of Claims. He noted that the court performed its duties with great order and simplicity. “The judges wore their ordinary clothes, but were seated on an elevated tribunal.”⁴⁶ Chastellux does not give a description of the exterior of the building, which was probably rather modest. The late-eighteenth-century courthouse (Cumberland County’s second), like most others in the state, was a frame structure probably exhibiting little on the exterior to indicate the special function that occurred there. This architectural anonymity would change with the construction of the early-nineteenth-century courthouse.

The county court’s Order Books record that the courthouse that Chastellux visited, constructed around 1777, burned in 1783. Hening’s *Statutes* contains an order by the General Assembly that states that the Cumberland courthouse burned in February 1783. The first mention of the fire in the county Order Books appears in the April 28, 1783 minutes (Order Book 11) which records that the court commissioners met at the ruins of the courthouse and decided to assemble at the home of John Mann, presumably within the village, where the court continued to meet through the summer and into the fall. On September 22, 1783, the court “adjourned to the barn of Maurice Langhorne, gentleman of this county, there to be held til the further order of the court.” A review of the court order books for the next year does not provide information concerning the rebuilding efforts of the courthouse or the determination that the court would meet elsewhere. It is assumed that the courthouse was rebuilt as a frame structure near or at the site of the courthouse that burned and that it was used until the brick courthouse was constructed in 1821. Certainly a new courthouse was built by 1793, when the notorious court case involving Richard Randolph and his sister-in-law Nancy Randolph, who were charged with infanticide, were held at Cumberland Court House.⁴⁷

While the incident of the 1783 courthouse burning is notable for the county since it indicates that the 1821 courthouse is the fourth, rather than the third, Cumberland Courthouse, the event also set a precedent for county courts in the Commonwealth that faced similar situations. At its May 1783 session, the General Assembly passed an act “to legalize certain proceedings of the county court of Cumberland.” The act, engendered by the fact that the Cumberland court, due to the destruction of the courthouse by fire, had convened at a site other than the courthouse to conduct its monthly meeting, first declared that the Cumberland proceedings were lawful. Secondly, the act stated that should a courthouse be destroyed or otherwise rendered unfit for the court to hold its session in the building, then the court was authorized to appoint another meeting place until the courthouse could be repaired or rebuilt. The change of location would not affect the legitimacy of the proceedings of the court. Thus, the 1783 destruction of the Cumberland Courthouse provided other courts with the precedent of meeting at a place other than the courthouse for its proceedings should the courthouse be destroyed.⁴⁸

The 1778 courthouse, and presumably the courthouse that replaced it after the 1783 fire, was located just east of the present courthouse site.⁴⁹ In 1817, the county commissioners contracted with master builder William A. Howard to construct a brick courthouse to replace the late-eighteenth-century, frame courthouse. With regard to town planning, it is interesting to note that the 1778 courthouse did not face Effingham Tavern, which was located across the road from it, but when the new courthouse was constructed in 1818, it was placed opposite the tavern facing portico to portico creating a distinctive town center spatial relationship. Not only was this arrangement a convenience for those visiting the courthouse on business, but it also gave a strong physical representation to the core of the community.

Though little is known of William A. Howard’s professional education, his known works reveal that he was well-acquainted with the classical style of architecture that was advocated by Thomas Jefferson during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The contract for the Cumberland County Courthouse specified that the building should be executed “after the

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Tuscan order, according to Palladio.”⁵⁰ As executed, the courthouse is a well-balanced, temple-form building detailed with a full entablature and roofline cornice that surrounds the building on all sides. While the Tuscan order is the simplest of the orders, it does require a keen sense of proportion and scale. The elegance of the order is found in its simplicity. In 1827, Howard collaborated with Dabney Cosby, Sr., one of Jefferson’s workmen at the University of Virginia, on the construction of the 1827 Lunenburg County Courthouse, which is a two-story building also with Roman Revival style detailing. In fact, the Lunenburg design was modeled on Jefferson’s 1823 design for the Charlotte County Courthouse, which featured a pedimented front.⁵¹ In 1842, Howard completed the large Mecklenburg County Courthouse—a two-story building with a hexastyle portico in the Roman Ionic order. The Mecklenburg building, with its modillion trim and angled volutes in the Ionic capitals, bears a resemblance to Jefferson’s Virginia State Capitol.⁵² Together, these three courthouses make up an important contribution to the architectural history of the Early Republic period in Virginia. According to the National Register nomination for the Cumberland County Courthouse, “Howard’s work in the lower Piedmont and Southside regions of Virginia establishes his place in architectural history as one of the important promulgators of Jefferson’s Roman Revival architecture.”⁵³

Today the Cumberland County Courthouse is a striking edifice for its elegance of scale and proportion and the building continues to represent the solemn nature of the activities that occur there. The impact such a refined architectural statement made on the early-nineteenth century village must have been a point of pride for Cumberland residents. The selection of this architectural style also is notable for its symbolic link between the local government to the classical ideals of governance and to the *gravitas* associated with a building of this function—a symbolism that the building continues to convey. As Carl Lounsbury notes, the form of early frame courthouses in Virginia were hardly distinguishable from surrounding farmhouses since the public buildings exhibited the same domestic scale, materials, and exterior appearance. Jefferson’s 1785 design for the new state capitol—a Roman temple design—exuded great influence on subsequent public building designs, in particular courthouses, throughout the new nation.⁵⁴ These “temples of republican justice” transformed the courthouse from a non-descript frame structure into a building that conveyed dignity and a direct connection to the ideals of the new republic.⁵⁵

In 1969, the Cumberland County Courthouse was one of the earliest courthouses to be placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. After the courthouse’s exterior paint was removed by sandblasting, officials determined that the damage was significant enough to remove the building from the registers. The courthouse had been listed under Criterion C for its architectural significance and the sandblasting was considered to be detrimental to the integrity of the original materials. In the 1990s, the historical significance of the courthouse prompted officials to list it again on the registers under Criterion A for its symbolic importance and for its association with legal and governmental events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Cumberland County’s history for over two hundred years.⁵⁶

As the nineteenth century progressed, Cumberland Court House grew at a fairly slow pace. An 1835 gazetteer described the village as situated on a high and healthy ridge between the Willis River (to the west) and the Appomattox River (to the south) and commanding a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. At the time, the village contained five dwellings, one mercantile store, one church, two taverns, a saddler, a boot and shoe factory, a tailor, and “various other mechanics,” possibly referring to blacksmiths or wheelwrights, and one house of worship free to all denominations, in addition to the government buildings. The surrounding land was described as “tolerably fertile producing corn, wheat, oats, [and] tobacco.” The village population included 30 white citizens and 60 black citizens.⁵⁷

Little was constructed in the village during the Civil War and only one resource, the Centre Presbyterian Church (024-5025-0015), was constructed in the decade immediately preceding the war. Cumberland County citizens joined the Confederacy and a granite monument to the units mustered from the county was erected in 1901 within the Courthouse square.

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The last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century were a time of renewed development within Cumberland Court House. One stimulant for development in the village was the arrival of a rail line. Beginning in 1883, the trustees for the Farmville & Powhatan Railroad (F&PRR) began buying land or securing rights-of-way for the new narrow gauge rail line that would link Farmville in the southern part of Cumberland to Bermuda Hundred in the eastern end of Chesterfield County, a total of about 93 miles. The F&PRR provided both passenger and freight service and allowed farmers located in the surrounding region to link with larger markets to the east. The railroad was renamed the Tidewater and Western when it was sold in 1905. The line continued to operate until 1917. At that time, the rails were sold for salvage.⁵⁸ The F&PRR played an important role in the marketing of local products to larger markets and for many years provided an important transportation link through the county.

During the first decades of the twentieth century many new dwellings were built at Cumberland Court House, many of them by local business owners or by people who worked in the court house village. Around 1900, Edward H. Amos and his wife, Mary Nash, constructed their home at 1425 Anderson Highway (024-5025-0070). Edward was a rural mail carrier who delivered mail via horse and buggy. The Amoses, who are buried in the cemetery behind the house, had eleven children. The dwelling and land were part of the Amos and Brown family holdings and was later known as the home of C.D. Brown, who operated the grocery store adjacent to the house parcel and who also is buried in the adjacent cemetery with his wife and some of his children.

The dwelling at 1522 Anderson Highway was built in 1903. The front yard of the house was severely reduced by the rerouting of Route 60 through the village and a brick retaining wall has been built to shore up the property. In the 1920s, this dwelling was home to Joseph Daniel Carpenter and Edith Carson Garrett. Carpenter came to Cumberland from Madison County in 1903. His aunts, Mrs. J.B. Flippen and Mrs. O.G. Flippen, both lived in Cumberland. When Carpenter arrived he began working as a clerk in his uncle's store. By the time the store incorporated as O.G. Flippen & Co. in 1907, Carpenter was a stockholder. Carpenter was an active business and civic leader in the Cumberland community and was a member of the Fitzgerald Memorial Baptist Church, the Masons, and a member of the Ruritan Club.⁵⁹

In 1905, William Smith built his home known as "Pocohontas Farm" at 1561 Anderson Highway (024-5025-0012). Smith, who married Elizabeth Langhorne Vaughan, was the first president of Cumberland Bank, an attorney, and served as Commonwealth's attorney for Cumberland for 43 years (1899-1902, 1904-1945). He also was judge of Powhatan and Cumberland counties from 1902 to 1904 and lived as a gentleman-farmer on his farm near the south end of the courthouse village. Elizabeth was the granddaughter of Dr. William Fuqua, a popular and well respected local physician. The couple had 14 children with 7 reaching maturity. Mrs. Smith was instrumental in the organization of Fitzgerald Baptist Church. Judge Smith's son, Meriwether Vaughan, married Barbara Hope Almond in 1944 while on furlough from his two years of Army service during World War II. After Judge Smith's death in 1946, Meriwether and Barbara lived at Pocohontas Farm. Meriwether farmed for a few years growing tobacco, wheat, corn, and hay, and operated the Smith Dairy which sold milk locally.⁶⁰

The Flippen-Godsey House at 4 Fitzgerald Road and the Flippen-Crawley House at 9 Fitzgerald Road, were also built in 1905. The Flippen-Godsey House was built by the Flippen family that operated a prosperous mercantile business in the court house village. The house was later owned by the Anderson family and then Andrew Godsey, who was associated with the Standard Oil Company. The Flippen-Crawley House was constructed by O.G. Flippen, who was a founding partner of the mercantile firm, and was later owned by Good F. Ownby, who moved to the area from Tennessee in 1932. In the 1950s, the house was owned by Lewis Crawley, who was Deputy Clerk and was a member of many local societies including the Red Cross, the Selective Service Board, and the Ruritan Club. He was a member of Payne Memorial United Methodist Church. The Godsey

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family had operated a mercantile store in the court house since 1908. James Royal Godsey, who built the frame cottage at 6 Fitzgerald Road in 1905, established the store and his son and grandson, who also lived in the court house village, later ran the business.

In 1910, Edward Allen and Annie Mae Carter built their home at 1529 Anderson Highway (024-5025-0017). Mr. Carter was a World War I veteran and served as a cashier at the Cumberland Bank, built a grocery store, served as an agent for the Farm Security Administration and was the County Commissioner of the Revenue. He also farmed peanuts. Mrs. Carter was a schoolteacher and an insurance agent.⁵⁹ Abby and John Brown lived at 1444 Anderson Highway (024-5025-0078), another house that was built in 1910. Mr. Brown worked at the county jail for many years and his wife, Abby, was a local baker and cook.⁶²

Many others also lived and worked in the village including Hubert Gilliam, who first worked at Danby's Garage before opening Gilliam's Motor Company. Gilliam lived just across the street from his garage on Fitzgerald Road (024-5025-0026). Brothers Larkin and Robert Garrett owned large homes on the north end of the historic district and operated a number of businesses within the village including a grocery store, a roller mill, and an undertaker's shop. Robert served as clerk of the court and was later a judge in the county.

A house of worship, used by multiple denominations, is known to have existed in Cumberland Court House during the early nineteenth century.⁶³ Throughout the nineteenth century, parishioners from the court house village worshipped at churches in the nearby region. In part due to its central geographical location and the ease of access via major transportation routes, Cumberland Court House proved a convenient locale for new churches. The oldest extant church is the Centre Presbyterian Church, which was built in 1852 by a congregation that had formerly met near Trents Mill, located north of the court house village. The next church to be built was the All Saints Episcopal Church (024-5025-0008), which now serves as the Harvest Time Gospel Church. Built around 1890, the church is located near the southwestern end of the historic district. Beginning in the late 1800s, there had been discussion among the Cumberland Methodist organization about the need for a church within the court house village. In 1914, the Payne Memorial United Methodist Church (024-5025-0032) was constructed at the prominent corner of Route 60 and Stoney Point Road across from the courthouse. The church was named in honor of the Rev. J.T. Payne, who helped establish the church. In 1965, an educational wing was constructed to the rear of the Gothic Revival-style church and provides for both church and community functions. The Fitzgerald Memorial Baptist Church (24-5025-0022) was founded in 1928 by members formerly associated with Tar Wallet Baptist Church, located southwest of the court house village. The members who founded Fitzgerald Memorial believed that it would be better able to serve the community if the church were more conveniently located on a good road.⁶⁴ The church was organized with 13 members and at first met at Centre Presbyterian, while the new church was being constructed. The church was named in honor of Rev. Thomas H. Fitzgerald, the first pastor. The church is located on the southeast side of Fitzgerald Road, which was formerly the Route 60 corridor through the village.

The ease of access and the rising need for more and bigger schools led to the establishment of the Cumberland County High School within the court house village. As early as 1790s, Cumberland County provided for free education for poor residents. Little is known of the free schools provided in Cumberland, although their existence has been documented within the county records. By 1832, there were nine school commissioners in the county with over \$350 being spent on free education (for about 100 students). Wealthier residents were able to send their children to private academies or to hire a private tutor for lessons. It was not until the late nineteenth century that a countywide educational system was truly in place. On April 13, 1872, the Board of School Trustees of Cumberland County organized the first county school board and proposed a tax to be levied in support

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of a school system. By 1892, the county had 20 schools for white students and 10 schools for black students. Both white and black teachers were assigned to schools in Cumberland Court House.⁶⁵

“Center School” is mentioned in the Madison District School Board records as early as 1885.⁶⁶ This school, a two-room, frame building, was located along Stoney Point Road, but its exact location is unknown. In 1892, the Madison District records show that discussion was underway for moving the Center School to another site within the court house village. Several locations were visited and five acres of the B.B. Woodson estate were purchased for the new school location. This site makes up part of the present school parcel. J. J. Ransone provided the lowest bid to pull down and rebuilt the Center School and a contract was signed in 1893. Ransone was paid \$51.00 for his efforts.⁶⁷

Plans were underway, however, to build a larger school on the Woodson site. In 1903, William Taylor and William “Buck” Smith were paid to clear the school lot and in 1906 C. N. Diggs was paid for surveying the lot for a school house. In 1907, Sanderson, Parker & Bagby were paid \$2,439.55 for the construction of a school house at Cumberland Court House. This building, captured in several photographs, was a two-story frame building with a hipped roof and central projecting entrance bay. The building had four rooms; around 1910 an auditorium was added to the rear of the building and in 1919 three classrooms were built above the auditorium. A shop for agricultural instruction was erected about this time, as well. The library was established in 1919 with funds raised by the community and matched by the county. In 1926, a need for additional classroom space resulted in the county’s purchase of the former Cumberland Bank Building, a one-story frame building located along Route 60. The building was moved to the school lot and was later purchased by R.A. Godsey when the school board offered it for sale.⁶⁸

Minutes from the Madison District School Board meetings show that as early as 1933 the board was trying to secure funding for a new Cumberland High School in the court house village. Overcrowding of the old school was one of the reasons for the request. In December 1933, the board submitted an application to the Federal Emergency Administration’s Public Works Administration (PWA) for a grant of \$13,500 to cover a portion of the estimated cost of construction (\$45,000). The board also applied for \$13,000 from the Civil Works Administration to cover the costs of labor and materials and was to apply to the State Literary Fund for a loan of \$20,000. The application was denied. The board discussed applying for another grant to construct a smaller building that would provide some of the improvements the county needed.

In June 1935, the board submitted a new application to the PWA. A grant of \$22,500 was requested to cover a portion of the estimated construction cost of \$50,000. Another application was made to the State Board of Education for \$27,500 from the State Literary Fund and the board determined that it would secure construction drawings from the Division of School Buildings of the state Department of Public Instruction. The application was approved and in November 1935, the board voted to accept the offer of aid from the federal government.

The drawings for the PWA-funded project (PW430559-143; state file no. VA1035-R) were provided by J.H. Via of the state’s Division of School Buildings. The Taylor Manufacturing Company of Farmville won the contract to construct the school building with a bid of \$46,239. The brick for the building was provided by Sanford Brick Company. Separate bids for providing equipment and furnishings for the school were received and opened at the May 1936 meeting of the board.⁶⁹ The construction of the school was delayed through January and February 1936 due to inclement weather. The board inspected the building and accepted it as complete at a special meeting held September 8, 1936. While the building was completed by a state employee, the design reflected the tendencies of some PWA buildings to combine both classical architectural elements while evoking a modern appearance. The stripped classical Moderne style that alluded to classical

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architectural elements in its use of as pilasters, recessed panels, Flemish bond brickwork, and overall symmetry and balance. The new two-story brick school building held four classrooms, offices, an auditorium with balcony, and restrooms. The second floor held five classrooms.

In June 1936, the board voted to advertise for sale three buildings: the main (frame) building; the building used for primary grades known as the bank building; and the Stoddard School. In late June, the buildings were sold to William Smith, R.A. Godsey, and C.M. Smith, respectively. The Public Works Administration was initiated in 1933 under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to increase employment and purchasing power of localities by funding public works projects throughout the country. Under the PWA, state and local governments could obtain grants to complete substantial building projects, including schools. According to a history of the Public Works Administration, by 1936 over 70 percent of all school construction came through the PWA, which places this building within a larger, national context.⁷⁰

When built, the school educated white students in grades 1 through 12, but became used solely as a high school in 1969 when consolidation of black and white schools occurred in the county. The high school has a campus-style arrangement consisting of many buildings built at different times as more space and services were needed. Central to the campus is the 1936 brick school building. The school suffered a damaging fire in the late 1990s. In February 2007, demolition of the historic school building was underway as the county prepares the site for a new school building. The 1936 cornerstone was opened and contained newspapers from the period, Confederate currency, and lists of the 1936 school board members and members of the Masonic Lodge. The log cabin at the school, which was constructed in the 1940s, will be moved to a new site near the present elementary school, which is located outside the historic district boundaries. While the destruction of the historic school building is a loss to the community, the site will remain within the boundaries of the historic district for its historical association with the educational context of Cumberland Court House.

Two events that have caused changes in the historical appearance of Cumberland Court House include the fire of 1932 and the late 1950s rerouting of Route 60 through the village. The 1932 fire claimed six buildings on the southeast side of Route 60 across from the courthouse, which according to period reports in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* made up most of the business section of the village.⁷¹ The fire, reported to have started in one of the outbuildings behind the drugstore, claimed Cumberland's most historic commercial building, the Effingham Tavern. In addition, the fire claimed the two-story Cumberland Drug Store, which was operated by Dr. Carter Weisiger, and Weisiger's personal garage; a series of camp cottages at an early twentieth century roadside motel; the 1908 Godsey Grocery Store; a barber shop operated by R.B. Palmore; and the U.S. Post Office where C.A. Stout was the postmaster. Dr. Weisiger quickly reopened his store in the Masonic Lodge building located on the opposite side of the road. In 1939, Dr. Ernest B. Nuckols replaced the frame drugstore with a new brick building (024-5025-0062) that also included a space for his office. The same year, Godsey's replaced their former frame store with a brick store in the same location (024-5025-0063). In the 1950s, a new brick post office building was also constructed on the former site of the tavern. The tavern, owned at the time of the fire by R.O. and Larkin Garrett and managed by Turner Thomas, was not rebuilt. Total property losses were estimated between \$75,000 and \$100,000 at the time. The Payne Methodist Church, located at the corner of Route 60 and Stoney Point Road just west of the fire, was saved from the blaze.

The late 1950s rerouting of Route 60 through the village resulted in the reorientation of some buildings and the demolition of others. The road, which had curved through the village along the route of present-day Fitzgerald Street, was moved to its current straightened and widened corridor. This realignment was implemented in order to facilitate the role of Route 60 as a major transportation route through the region. Most notably, the original Flippens' Store, a two-and-a-half-story frame building, was located directly in the new path of the roadway. The store was demolished and a new store (024-5025-0038) was

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built on the northwest side of the new road. Dwellings that had formerly faced onto the main street through the village (Route 60) now found that they turned their backs to the road and faced onto the newly named Fitzgerald Road. The Virginia Department of Highways, which completed the rerouting of the roadway, marked its right of way through the village at various points with a low, square-shaped concrete marker stamped with the initials "VDH" (0324-5025-0084). Examples can be seen near the sidewalks at the southeast corner of the courthouse square, in front of the house at 1529 Anderson Highway, and at the intersection of Fitzgerald Road and Route 60 in front of the house at 4 Fitzgerald Road. While counted as non-contributing objects within the district, due to the presumed construction date of 1958, these objects may be reconsidered as contributing objects when they attain 50 years of age.

The Cumberland Court House Historic District encompasses a collection of historical resources that reflect a variety of architectural styles (Roman Revival/Jeffersonian Classicism, Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Victorian-era Vernacular). While centered on those buildings involved in governmental functions (i.e., the courthouse), the historic district contains resources that represent a variety of historic functions including governmental, commercial, residential, social, industrial, educational, and religious uses. Due to its geographical placement and the ease of access (via such roadways as Route 60, Trents Mill Road, and Stoney Point Road), stores, churches, and schools were located in the court house village.

Residential architecture makes up the majority of resources within the historic district. While a few of these dwellings date to the nineteenth century, most date to the early and mid-twentieth century. Many residences in the village are frame and reflect the traditional rural I-house in form, often embellished with Victorian-era or Colonial Revival-style detailing.

Commercial development within the district also largely dates from the early to mid-twentieth century and is of masonry or frame construction. These resources generally are located close to the road or with parking directly in front of the building. Current commercial enterprises include restaurants, gas stations, farm supply stores, banks, retail stores, antique stores, and other small service shops. The tobacco warehouse located on the northeast side of Stoney Point Road is the last vestige of that industry located within the historic district and was later used by Flippens' mercantile store to house fertilizer and other supplies. The route of the F&PRR ran adjacent to the southeast side of the building. Cumberland's milling industry also was represented in the county seat by the Garrett Brothers Roller Mill, which was located beside the F&PRR tracks on the northwest side of Route 60 northeast of the courthouse square. The mill was established in 1911 and operated into the mid-twentieth century. Only recently (November 2006) the frame mill building and its associated warehouse were demolished. Local farmers brought their produced to the warehouse, known locally as the "Cucumber Factory" or the "Tomato Factory," for grading and sale.⁷²

Mid-twentieth century residential and commercial resources in the town are of a more utilitarian design and use modern construction techniques and materials. These resources are often set back from the road rather than near the road, as many of the historic resources are.

The resources within the historic district retain good overall integrity and reflect the slow growth and development of the village from its inception as the county seat in 1777 through the mid-twentieth century. Since that time, little development has occurred within the core of the district. Development is pushing into the county from the east as the area becomes a bedroom community for Richmond and Farmville. Additional residential growth is leading to additional commercial growth. Such new growth is not currently apparent within the court house village, but some new commercial construction has occurred at the edges of the historic district along the major transportation corridor of Route 60. The local government is seeking ways to

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control this growth and to ensure that any new development is compatible with the character and scale of the historic resources within the court house village.

The county seat remains a vital community within which governmental and legal duties are performed alongside commercial enterprises, educational and religious institutions, and residences. The village is no longer a place that only comes to life on court days, but it is a thriving area that occupies a central space in the daily lives of the county inhabitants.

The 2000 U.S. Census reported Cumberland County's population to be 9,017 persons with estimates for 2004 at 9,500 persons. This results in a population density of 30 persons per square mile, which is a sparse population when compared with the average density of Virginia at 174 persons per square mile. Today, the majority (about 71 percent) of Cumberland's workforce works outside of Cumberland County in neighboring jurisdictions. The main work destinations include Prince Edward County (about 18 percent), Chesterfield County (about 13 percent), Henrico County (about 8 percent), the City of Richmond (about 7 percent), Buckingham County (about 7 percent) and Powhatan County (about 6 percent). Those who work outside of the county commute to jobs in Charlotte, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Chesterfield, Albemarle, and Appomattox Counties, as well as in the City of Richmond. Cumberland County's location convenient to a number of major urban centers suggests that the County will experience significant population growth within the next two decades.

In 1990, the U.S. Census reported that retail employment was the top industrial and business employment sector for Cumberland County. This industry was a key component for the County's economic base, accounting for 18.7 percent of the employment for residents in the county. Manufacturing was second on the list, accounting for 12.5 percent of the total employment for county residents. In 2000, the top industrial and business employment sector for Cumberland County was educational, health and social services employment. This sector accounted for 19.9 percent of the total employment for county residents, while retail was second at 11.7 percent, and construction was third at 11.2 percent.

Cumberland County remains a predominantly rural county; however, development pressures from the Richmond and Farmville areas have the potential to rapidly alter the natural and built environment. Cumberland still retains a significant number of large parcels used for farming and forestry operations. The majority of the county is zoned agricultural with some areas zoned business and industrial. The Route 60 corridor, which runs northeast to southwest through the historic district, is currently zoned Rural Residential (1000 feet on either side of the road), which permits residential, civic, and some commercial uses. Much of the recent residential development in the county has occurred through family divisions. In addition, many divisions result in parcels of less than ten acres that are used as small farms. The type of development that Cumberland is experiencing is typical of many rural communities throughout the United States with suburban-style characteristics.

Like all communities, Cumberland County has special features that make the community unique and give it a sense of place. The local government recognizes that these features contribute to the economic and social viability of the community and typically include historic architectural resources located within long-established communities. These special features often have an important bearing on the future economic and social growth potential of the community. By establishing a historic district within the court house village, the County furthers its goal of historic preservation, as set forth in its 2006 Comprehensive Plan, and provides a basis for heritage tourism activities. Many of these special features are the reason why established residents remain and why new residents are drawn to the county.⁷³

At this time, no recommendation is made for the eligibility of the Cumberland Court House Historic District with regard to

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Criterion D. A review of site files within VDHR's archives indicates that three archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed district boundaries. These sites, identified during a survey in 1995 for proposed sewer improvements, consisted of one late-nineteenth century domestic site adjacent to the F&PRR line (44CM93); a 300-foot-long portion of the F&PRR bed (44CM94); and a building material scatter within the yard of the Old Jail (44CM102).⁷⁴ Site 44CM93 consisted of foundations for a demolished, late-nineteenth century house, and a brick scatter and was not found to contain significant deposits. Site 44CM94 was recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A in the area of transportation for regional (local) significance and under Criterion C in engineering as an example of a narrow gauge, late-nineteenth-century railroad construction; however, the archaeologist indicated that the potential information gained from the railroad could be gained largely from archival materials since the rail line itself has been removed and only embankments and other relicts of the line remain. Site 44CM102 consisted of a scatter of builder's debris in the rear yard of the old jail. A sheet midden ranging from Pearlware to late-twentieth century trash deposits also was located in the yard. The site was disturbed from previous construction activities, but the analysis indicated that the scatter could indicate the presence of a brick kiln. Additional work was recommended in the event that the rear yard of the jail was to be disturbed. The 1995 survey also identified other archaeological sites outside of the proposed district boundaries but within proximity to the village. These finds include both historic and prehistoric sites, some of which were recommended for additional work (44CM91; 44CM95; AND 44CM97). The 1995 finds indicate that despite the continual development of the village from its designation as the county seat, intact archaeological deposits are extant. Should archaeological survey be undertaken within the boundaries of the historic district and sites are located that contain intact, dateable deposits, these sites should be considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion D as a contributing component within the Cumberland Court House Historic District as they may contain information that may be important to one or more of the identified historic contexts associated with the district. Areas that may be of high probability are the site of the former Garrett Brothers' Roller Mill, the bed of the former F&PRR, the area around the historic courthouse square (including the jail yard), and the site of the historic school.

ENDOTES

Section 7

1. Emily J. Salmon and Edward D.C. Campbell, Jr., *The Hornbook of Virginia History* (Richmond, The Library of Virginia, 1994), 163.
2. Cumberland County, Virginia. *Comprehensive Plan 2006-2011*. Amended August 15, 2006. Available via World Wide Web at <http://www.cumberlandcounty.virginia.gov/planning/index.html#Plan>, 6.
3. Marc C. Wagner, "Cumberland County Courthouse Preliminary Information Form, VDHR 024-0005," 1993, 16; Marc C. Wagner, "Cumberland County Courthouse," National Register Nomination Form, 1994, section 7, page 1.
4. "Cornerstone Laid for Cumberland Office Building," in the Farmville *Herald*, 24 December 1965. Copy in vertical files, Cumberland County Public Library, Cumberland.
5. William Waller Hening, *The Statutes at Large*; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session of the Legislature in the year 1619. (Originally published 1819-1823. Charlottesville, Published for the Jamestown Foundation of the Commonwealth of Virginia by the University Press of Virginia, 1969), IX (1775-1778):322-325, 437-439; William H. Gaines, "Courthouses of Powhatan and Cumberland Counties," in *Virginia Cavalcade*, Vol. XVII, No. 3 (1968), 39. Cumberland historians have searched for a deed of conveyance between Langhorne and the county, but none has been found. The general index to the county deeds does not list such a conveyance. Langhorne came to Cumberland from Warwick County (now extinct and part of the City of Newport News) and first purchased land there in 1751.
6. Salmon and Campbell, 163; Wagner, 1993, 4; Wagner 1994, section 8, page 15.

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7. Wagner 1993, 4n. Although some local histories have stated that the site of the second courthouse was as much as a mile southwest of the present site, the historical descriptions concerning the courthouse and its proximity to Effingham Tavern and other historical documentation, including the fact that the second courthouse was located on the north side of the Buckingham Road and near three springs, suggests that the site of the second courthouse lies closer to the site of the present courthouse and within the immediate village surroundings. Previous histories do not cite primary resources as evidence of the site of the second courthouse.
8. Cumberland County Court, Order Book 11 (1783), 323, 325, 330, 355, 365, 428. N.B. Because the court had to meet in a building other than the courthouse, there was concern that the court's proceedings were not "official." This resulted in the General Assembly passing an act that stated that in the event of a county courthouse's destruction, the court was authorized to hold their sessions at a place that the court appointed until the courthouse could be rebuilt and that all proceedings were legal. Hening, *Statutes XI*(1783-1784), 275.
9. Gaines, 39; M.K. Vaughan, *Crucible and Cornerstone: A History of Cumberland County, Virginia*. Produced for the Cumberland County Planning Commission. (Atlanta, GA, Economic Development Administration and Southern Regional Education Board, 1969) 18; William Waller Hening, ed., *The Statutes at Large* (Charlottesville, Published for the Jamestown Foundation of the Commonwealth of Virginia by the University Press of Virginia, 1969) IX:324 (May 1777), "An act for dividing the county of Cumberland."
10. François Jean, Marquis de Chastellux, *Travels in North American, in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782* (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1963), 416; Carl R. Lounsbury, ed., *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape* (Charlottesville, University Press of Virginia, 1994), 99.
11. Dr. Agnes E. Gish, "Effingham Tavern" in *Cumberland County, Virginia, Historical Bulletin*, Vol. 13 (September 1998):13; Marie Keller Frazee, Virginia Historical Inventory Survey Report, "Effingham Tavern," 23 March 1936. Available on microfilm, Library of Virginia, Richmond. Although the tavern had been destroyed by fire in 1932, Frazee gives a brief description of the building's appearance.
12. As with the transaction between the county and Maurice Langhorne, no deed of conveyance of this property is found within the Cumberland County records.
13. EHT Tracerics, *Historic Architectural Survey of Cumberland County, Virginia*. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1994, 23-24. Copy on file in Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.
14. Original contract between the Cumberland County commissioners and William A. Howard, dated November 23, 1818, on display in the records room of the Cumberland Courthouse, Cumberland, Virginia and as quoted in Wagner 1993, 5.
15. Wagner, 5n.
16. Wagner 1993, 1-2; John O. and Margaret T. Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses* (Charlottesville, University of Virginia Press, 1995), 44; Wagner, 1994; Margaret T. Peters and Calder Loth, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff, "Cumberland County Courthouse National Register Inventory Nomination Form." (VDHR #24-5) Copy on file in Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond. 1968.
17. EHT Tracerics, 25.
18. Joseph Martin, *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*. 1835. (Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 2000), 159-161.
19. Edward F. Heite, "Narrow Gauge to Farmville" in *Virginia Cavalcade*, Vol. 16, No. 4, 1967:40-41.

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20. Cumberland County Historical Society, eds., *Cumberland County, Virginia and its People* (Marceline, MS: Walsworth Publishers, 1983), 229.
21. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer* (Richmond, J.W. Randolph & English, 1880-1881, 1906).
22. EHT Traceries, 26, 29.
23. Mrs. Meriwether Vaughan (Barbara) Smith of Pocohontas Farm, Cumberland, Virginia, interview by author, 17 August 17, 2006.
24. EHT Traceries, 30.
25. Connie Pepper of 25 Stoney Point Road, Cumberland, Virginia, interview by author, 15 November 2006.
26. Ibid.
27. "Clements Have Erected a 'Monument' On Stony (sic) Point Road and Live in It" in *Cumberland Count, Virginia, Historical Bulletin*, Vol. 12 (October 1997), 18. This article is a reprint of a newspaper article that ran contemporaneously with the completion of the Clements' house in the 1950s.
28. Cumberland County Historical Society, 46.
29. Sue Seawell, "Early School System in Madison District, Cumberland County, Part I," in *Cumberland County, Virginia, Historical Bulletin*, Vol. 3 (July 1986):20.
30. EHT Traceries, 57.
31. Charles Wilkins Short and Rudolph Stanley-Brown, *Public Buildings: Architecture Under the Public Works Administration, 1933-1939*, Volume 1 (originally published 1939: reprint edition, introduction by Richard Guy Wilson, New York, New York: Da Capo Press, 1986), x.
32. "Cumberland Village Walking Tour—Part II" in *Cumberland County, Virginia, Historical Bulletin*, Vol. 20(December 2005):39.
33. Cumberland County Historical Society, 224; *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer* (Richmond, J.W. Randolph & English, 1906).
34. Jack Ingle of 13 Fitzgerald Road, Cumberland, Virginia, telephone interview by author, 25 January 2007.
35. "Cumberland Businessman Dies on Tuesday" in *Cumberland County, Virginia, Historical Bulletin*, Vol. 20 (December 2005):55. This article is reprinted from the *Cumberland Bulletin*, May 19, 2005, p.1.
36. Cumberland County Historical Society, 223; Max B. Harlan of 26 Stoney Point Road, Cumberland, Virginia, telephone interview with author, 31 January 2007.
37. "Cornerstone Laid for Cumberland Office Building."
38. EHT Traceries, 39. The Traceries report cites the county's post offices as listed in the Virginia Geologist and Census of 1860. Other resources consulted on the date of the Cumberland Court House post office, as well as postmasters who have served there include Edith F. Alexson's *Virginia Postmasters and Post Offices, 1789-1832* (Athens, GA, Iberian Publishing Co., c.1991) and Virginius Cornick Hall, Jr.'s "Virginia Post Offices, 1798-1859," in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* Vol. 81 (January 1973):49-97.

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Cumberland, Virginia**

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39. Lyle E. Browning *Cumberland Courthouse/Rt. 45[/60] Area Sewer Improvements, Cumberland County, Virginia: Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey*. Prepared for Dewberry & Davis, Richmond. Prepared by Browning & Associates, Ltd, Midlothian, Virginia, 1995. Copy on file in Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.
40. Cumberland County, Virginia, 6.
41. Salmon and Campbell, 163.
42. Gaines, 39.
43. George Carrington and Thomas Miller, "Cumberland County and Independence" in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April 1894):252.
44. Harrison's resolution as reprinted in Carrington and Miller, 254.
45. This assertion is often stated in local histories, though it is difficult to substantiate. In his history of Cumberland, Garland Evan Hopkins refers to it as a "legend." Cumberland is cited as "the first community explicitly to declare for the Independence of the United Colonies" in "Historical and Geographical Notes" in *The William & Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol. 22 (1914), first series, 298. See also Dr. Lyon G. Tyler "William & Mary College and Its Influence on the Founding of the Republic," in *William & Mary Quarterly* Vol. 15, No. 4 (October 1935), second series, 324-333. Harrison was a student at the College of William & Mary.
46. Chastellux, 416.
47. Cumberland County Court, Order Book 11 (1783), 323, 325, 330, 355, 365, 428. The account of the Randolph trial has been recounted both in fiction and non-fiction. The most recent scholarly work on the episode is Cynthia Kierner's *The Scandal at Bizarre* (New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2004). N.B. Both Randolphs were acquitted of the infanticide charges.
48. Hening, *Statutes* XI(1783-1784), 275.
49. Wagner, 1993, 4n. Although some local histories have stated that the site of the second courthouse was as much as a mile southwest of the present site, the historical descriptions concerning the courthouse and its proximity to Effingham Tavern and other historical documentation, including the fact that the second courthouse was located on the north side of the Buckingham Road and near three springs, suggests that the site of the second courthouse lies closer to the site of the present courthouse and within the immediate village surroundings. Previous histories do not cite primary resources as evidence of the site of the second courthouse
50. Wagner, 1993, 5.
51. Carl R. Lounsbury, *The Courthouses of Early Virginia: An Architectural History* (Charlottesville, University of Virginia Press, 2005), 365-366.
52. Peters and Peters, 79-80. The Mecklenburg County Courthouse originally held a double-height courtroom, which was later subdivided into two separate floors, which was also the case in the Lunenburg County Courthouse. Lounsbury, *The Courthouses of Early Virginia*, 366.
53. Wagner, 1994, section 8, pp. 6-7.

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54. Lounsbury, *The Courthouses of Early Virginia*, 127.
55. Lounsbury, ed., *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape*, 99-100.
56. Wagner 1993, 1-2; Peters and Peters, 44. Both the Preliminary Information Form and the National Register of Historic Places Form for the Cumberland Courthouse indicates that different courts were served from the building: County Court, General Court, District Court, and special courts. The courthouse was the site of several significant legal events and proceedings. The reader is directed to the National Register nomination for the courthouse for a list of some of the more notable (and sensational) of these cases.
57. Martin, 159-161.
58. Heite, 40-41.
59. Cumberland County Historical Society, 87.
60. Ibid, 196, Mrs. Meriwether Vaughan (Barbara) Smith.
61. Ibid, 88-89; Jack Ingle.
62. Jack Ingle; "Cumberland Village Walking Tour—Part II," 40.
63. Martin, 161.
64. Cumberland County Historical Society, 24; Mrs. Meriwether V. Smith, "Church History, Fitzgerald Memorial Baptist Church" located in the Vertical Files of Cumberland County Public Library, Cumberland. Compiled for the church's Seventy-Fifth Anniversary, 2003.
65. EHT Traceries, 54-57.
66. Seawell, 20.
67. Seawell, 21-22; Sue Seawell, "Early School System in Madison District, Cumberland County, Part II" in *Cumberland County, Virginia, Historical Bulletin*, Vol. 3 (July 1986), 23.
68. Seawell, 23-26; "Other School Pictures" in *Cumberland County, Virginia, Historical Bulletin* Vol. 3, No. 1 (July 1986):48; Barbara Gammage of 1530 Anderson Highway, telephone interview with author, 1 February 2007.
69. Cumberland County School Board, Madison District, Meeting Minutes, 1933-1936. Held in the offices of the Cumberland County School Board, Cumberland.
70. Short and Stanley-Brown, p.X.
71. "Blaze Sweeps Cumberland Stores, Hotel: Fire, Fanned by Wind, Destroys Whole Block in Business Section; Loss about \$75,000; Flames Destroy Barber Shop, Postoffice, Drug Store, Old Hostelry" in Richmond *Times-Dispatch* 25 July 1932:1.
72. "Cumberland Village Walking Tour—Part II," 39.

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73. Cumberland County, Virginia. *Comprehensive Plan 2006-2011*, pages 8, 24, 26, 52, and 54.

74. Browning, 47-51, 59.

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Cumberland, Virginia**

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

Zone 17

<u>Point</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	743669	4153861
B	743984	4154629
C	744511	4155031
D	744392	4154591
E	744343	4154201
F	743824	4153280
G	744063	4152983
H	743424	4152534
I	742380	4152256
J	742346	4153460
K	742861	4152967

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Cumberland Court House Historic District are illustrated on the enclosed USGS maps (Whiteville, Cumberland, Hillcrest). The boundaries follow property lines of the resources located within the district—the majority of which are aligned on either side of Route 60 as it traverses the village from the northeast to the southwest.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Cumberland Court House, an unincorporated village, is generally defined as the developed area around the county governmental center. The boundaries of the Cumberland Court House Historic District have been drawn to include this general area, excluding concentrated areas of new (less than 50 years old) development. The governmental center, composed of the courthouse, clerk's office, and jail, is located at the center of the district.

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Cumberland, Virginia**

Section PHOTOS Page 67

All photographs are of
CUMBERLAND COURT HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Cumberland County, Virginia
VDHR File Number 024-5025
Date of Photographs: 2006-2007
Photographer: Debra A. McClane

All negatives (23074, 23075, 23076, 23214, 23215, 23216, 23217, 23350, 23351, and 23352)
are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

SUBJECT: Courthouse with Confederate Memorial and Clerk's
Office in background
VIEW: View to N
NEG. NO.: 23350:11
PHOTO 1 of 12

VIEW: View to SE
NEG. NO.: 23352:27
PHOTO 8 of 12

SUBJECT: Old Jail
VIEW: View to NW
NEG. NO.: 23350:10
PHOTO 2 of 12

SUBJECT: Flippen-Godsey House, 4 Fitzgerald Road
VIEW: View to S
NEG. NO.: 23075:28
PHOTO 9 of 12

SUBJECT: Dwelling at Burleigh Hall Farm
VIEW: View to NW
NEG. NO.: 23350:21
PHOTO 3 of 12

SUBJECT: Cumberland Lodge #283 A.F. & A. M
VIEW: View to W
NEG. NO.: 23217:12
PHOTO 10 of 12

SUBJECT: Centre Presbyterian Church
VIEW: View to N
NEG. NO.: 23075:12
PHOTO 4 of 12

SUBJECT: Former Cumberland High School
VIEW: View to S
NEG. NO.: 23215:06
PHOTO 11 of 12

SUBJECT: Stewart-Crockett House, 13 Fitzgerald Road
VIEW: View to W
NEG. NO.: 23214:06a
PHOTO 5 of 12

SUBJECT: Virginia Department of Highways Marker, located at
sidewalk in front of 1529 Anderson Highway
VIEW: N/A
NEG. NO.: 23075:19
PHOTO 12 of 12

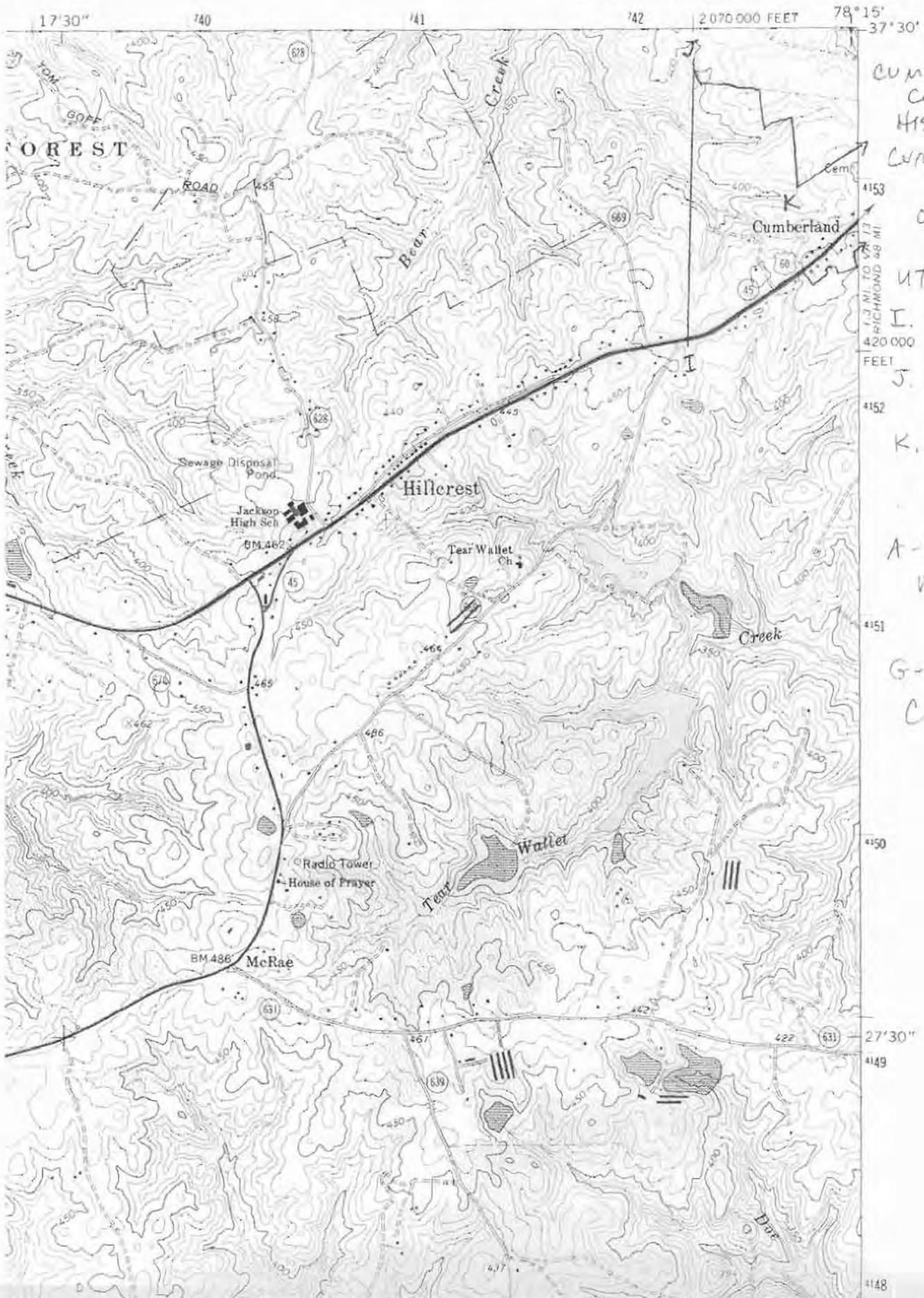
SUBJECT: Restover, 1583 Anderson Highway
VIEW: View to SE
NEG. NO.: 23074:18
PHOTO 6 of 12

SUBJECT: Former Cumberland Bank Building (foreground) and
Former Flippen's Store (background)
VIEW: View to W
NEG. NO.: 23214:20a
PHOTO 7 of 12

SUBJECT: Larkin Garrett House, 1365 Anderson Highway

HILLCREST QUADRANGLE
 VIRGINIA
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
 NE 1/4 FARMVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE

5359 II SW
 (WHITEVILLE)



CUMBERLAND
 COURT HOUSE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 CUMBERLAND Co
 VA
 024-5025

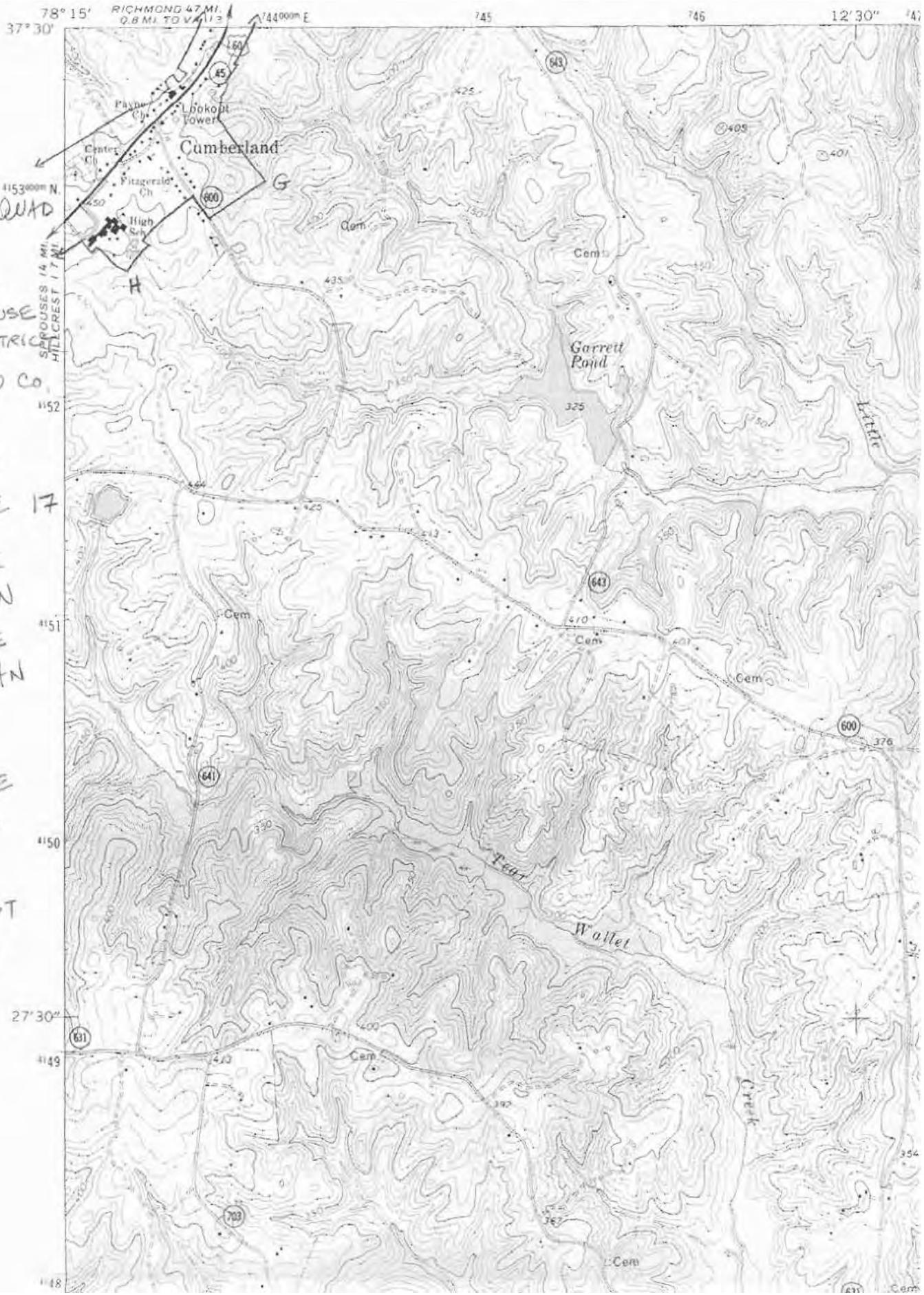
UTM ZONE 17
 I. 742380E
 4152256N
 J. 742346E
 4153460N
 K. 742861E
 41529167N

A-F ON
 WHITEVILLE
 QUAD
 G-H ON
 CUMBERLAND
 QUAD

17'30" 740 741 742 2070000 FEET 78°15' 37'30"
 4153
 4152
 4151
 4150
 27'30"
 4149
 4148

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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(GOLD HILL)



CUMBERLAND QUAD
CUMBERLAND
COURT HOUSE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
CUMBERLAND CO.
VA
024 - 5025
UTM ZONE 17
G. 744063E
4152983N
H. 743424E
4152534N
A-F ON
WHITEVILLE
QUAD
I-K ON
HILLCREST
QUAD

